

COUNTRY GUIDE

THE FARM MAGAZINE

U,83-

Fall Market Outlook

Holstein Exports

Duck Hunting

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

OCT30 1964

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Autumn Harvest

OCTOBER 1964 — 25¢



ALLIS-CHALMERS

ONE-NINETY



“This Allis-Chalmers One-Ninety does things no tractor ever did before!”



■ Sounds like no engine you ever heard . . .

You'd *expect* it to do what no tractor ever did, because it *looks* like no tractor you ever saw, and *feels* like none you ever drove. It even *sounds* like none you ever heard—speaks with the authority of exciting new power.

That's the distinctive sound of an engine-builder's engine, that announces the birth of a great new breed of tractor—one whose very beginning was unlike any other. A new tractor not just conventionally designed “from the ground up,” but in *mid-air*.

We took the height of the operator's seat and built the One-Ninety from there. We designed that seat the way it should be designed to keep a man alert all day. (What's more, you can choose from two other seat styles if this one looks too comfortable.)



■ You won't believe you're running a tractor.

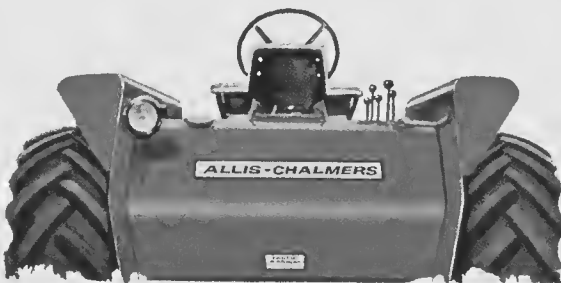
Every step of the way we looked through the eyes of the man who would sit in that seat—

and reached for the controls with his hands and feet. You could say we built the One-Ninety around that man to be a *part* of him!



■ Looks like a tractor that wants to go.

Out ahead we sloped the hood long and low to give our man an unobstructed view. We put the grille way out in front of the wheels to breathe in clean air just as he does. At his back we set a real *day-long fuel tank*. On each side big protective wheel guards.



■ Day-long fuel tank . . . 5-Plow Power.

Then, just where his right hand would naturally fall, we placed his *console control*—power director, speed control, hydraulic controls, Traction Booster and position control levers. In front of him a deep-dished steering wheel that will sit down or stand up with him. Full power steering is standard. At his feet above the uncluttered platform, we placed

easy-acting pedals for the clutch and safe self-energizing disc brakes.



■ Console control . . . take command!

We gave the One-Ninety three *separate* hydraulic circuits so he'd get instant response regardless of engine speed. We offered a choice of the easiest-adjusting 3-point hitch ever or Allis-Chalmers Snap Coupler. We gave him hydraulic outlets that connect easily as plugging in electric power tools.

We did all this and a whole lot more. Then we tested it. Worked it like you never would, found we had a tractor that does more work with less effort than any *we* had ever seen.



■ Stand up, steering wheel stands up with you.

So we engineered a brand new assembly line to build it, gave it a final coat of gleaming Allis-Chalmers orange and we're shipping to dealers. Soon they'd like to show you the One-Ninety tractor.



This pasture on the Berg Brothers farm at Duchess, Alberta, was fertilized with 200 lbs. of Elephant Brand ammonium nitrate per acre. Note the improved growth and colour over the unfertilized check strip in the right centre.

4105

Which forage would your cattle prefer?

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It's the Quality that Counts. Elephant Brand quality is backed by more than 30 years of experience. It's the quality that has proved itself on thousands of farms across western Canada. The quality that has made Elephant Brand the leading fertilizer in the West.

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feed—higher profits in beef and milk. On Elephant Brand Demonstration Farms, 49 tests on forage averaged an **extra net profit of \$11.50 per acre** after paying for the fertilizer.

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Call your nearest dealer for immediate delivery

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WILLINGDON.....Star Service
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COUNTRY GUIDE

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THE FARM MAGAZINE

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GWEN LESLIE

In This Issue



This hen seems to be looking ahead, and for this reason, she could be called a theme bird for this issue. Our annual fall market outlook presents market prospects in some detail. Look for it on page 15 of this issue.

Also in this issue, staff writer Leo Quigley tells how Ducks Unlimited and government agencies are working with prairie farmers to try to assure North American sportsmen and naturalists that ducks will continue to find plenty of nesting places and thus be able to maintain their populations.

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COVER: These birds are on the Triple T Turkey Farm of Tom and Thea Mathews at Mono Mills, Ont.—Peter Lewington photo.

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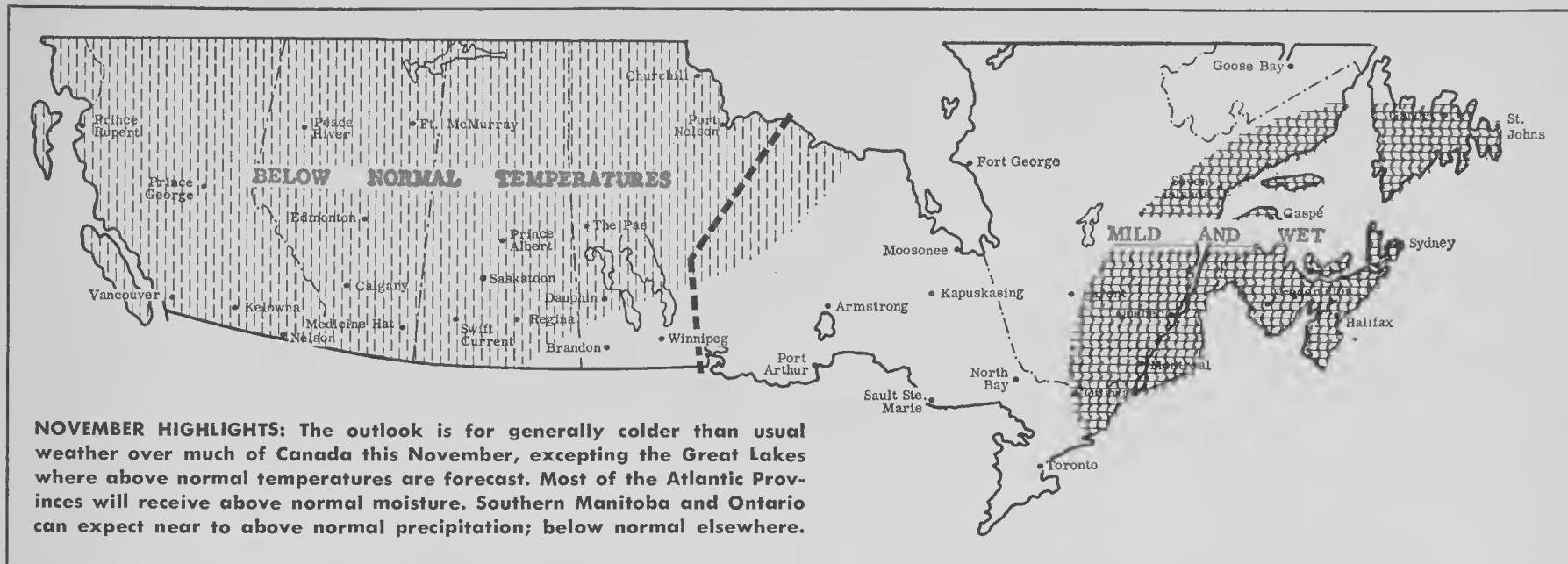
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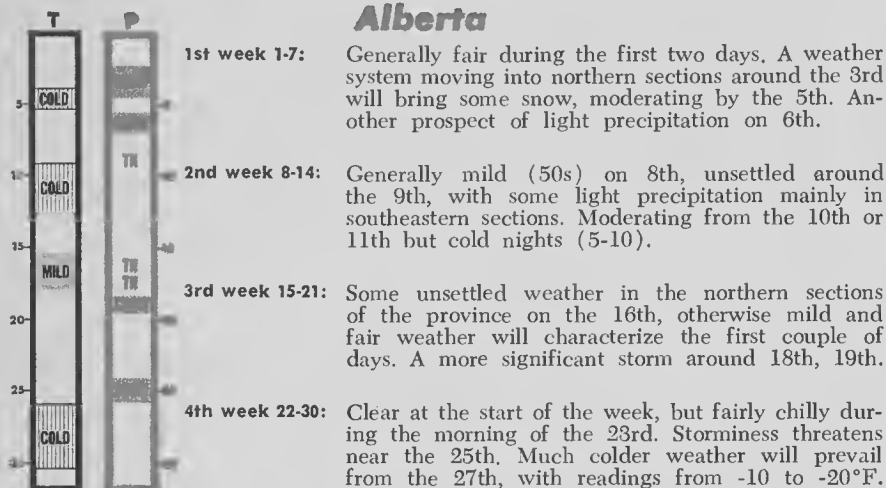
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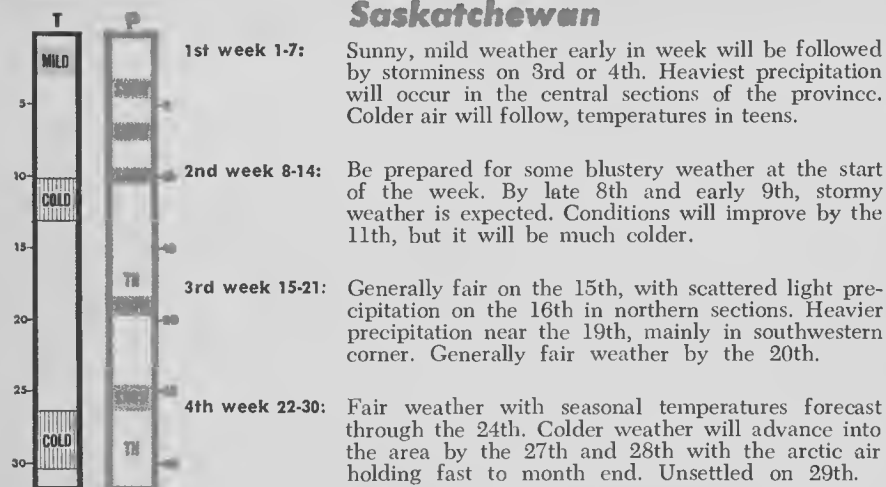
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(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

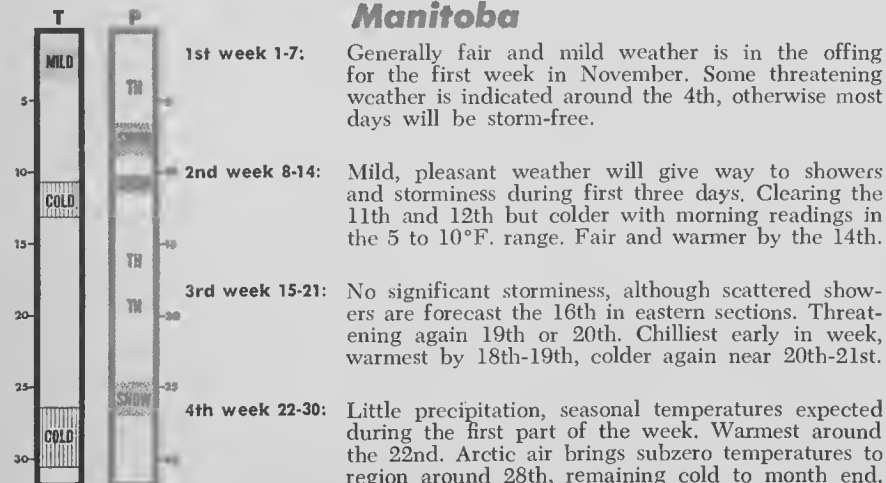
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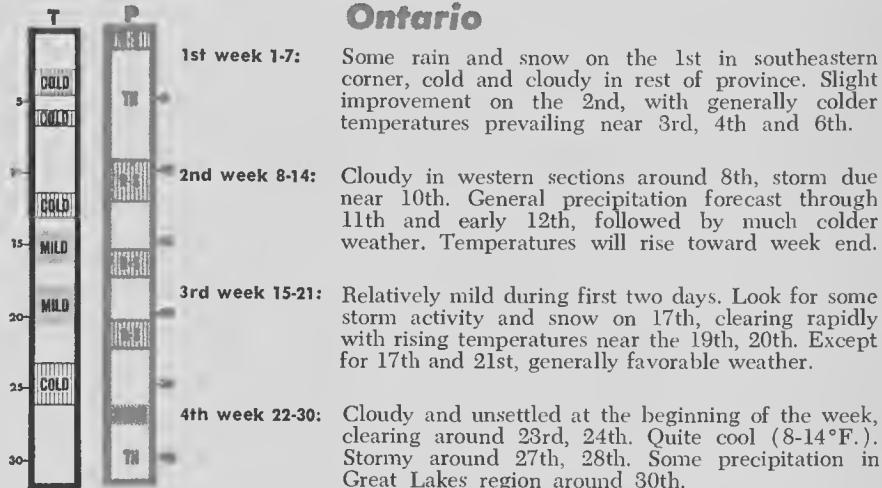
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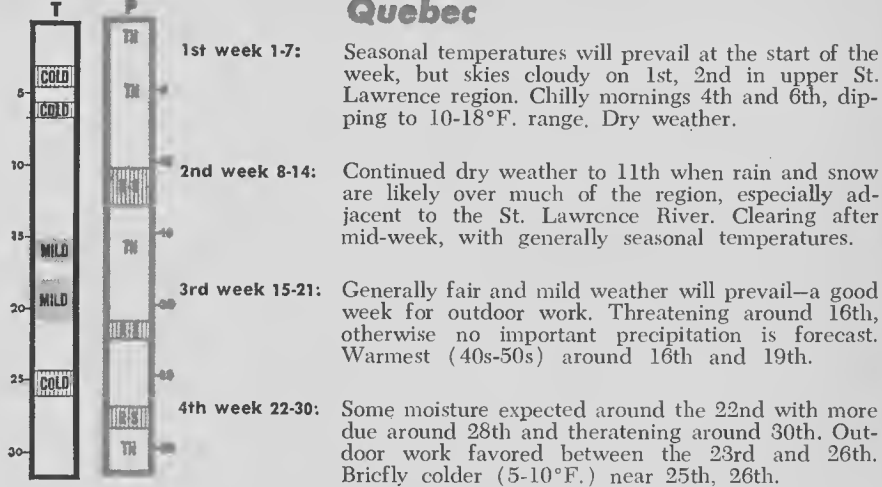
Manitoba



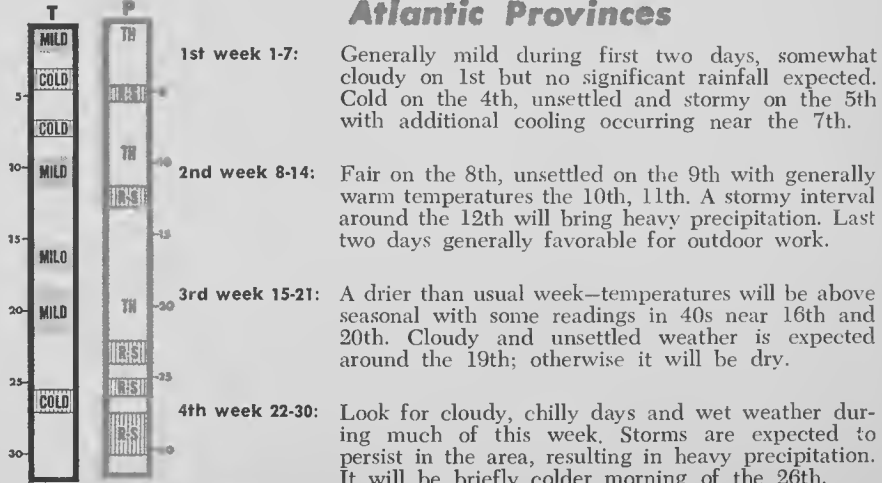
Ontario



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Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; CL, cooler; WM, warmer; TH, threatening; SH, showers; R-S, rain or snow.

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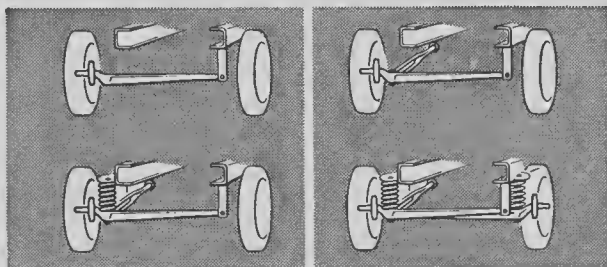
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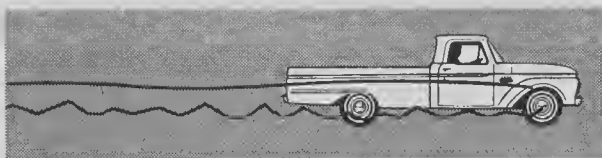


Here's how it works:

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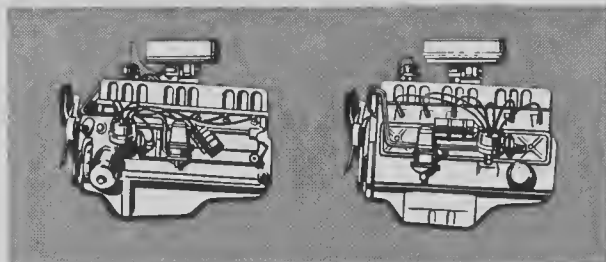
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2 new Big Sixes — plus



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Editorials

A Stand on Tariffs

TARIFFS AND OTHER trading restrictions make trade an imperfect thing today, but no questions facing Canadian agriculture are of more importance than these: (1) can farmers produce profitably under the competitive conditions that exist? and (2) could they still produce profitably if the conditions were altered through the reduction of trading restrictions?

The issue of trade faces not only farmers but it must also be faced by the Minister of Agriculture as well. No minister can evade it for long or avoid making decisions that bear upon it.

Mr. Hays faced the question in Winnipeg recently, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Canadian Turkey Federation.

Many of Canada's turkey growers are hard pressed. The turkey industry is hurtling headlong through a transitionary period and as a result imports from the U.S. have been bearing down on price levels here. In recent weeks, the Canadian Turkey Federation appealed to the government for increased protection.

Mr. Hays put the issue into perspective, explaining how in 1957, North America's turkey industry was developing new techniques of producing and marketing birds. In the United States, particularly, processors began to sell turkeys dressed and ready for the oven or even as cut-up and specialty turkey pieces. They shipped these products into Canada too, and the demand was such that the imports seriously threatened the Canadian industry. The Canadian government at that time acted to protect the Canadian industry, placing temporary restrictions on the imports. This country's turkey industry did successfully weather that threat by developing competitive techniques.

The import restrictions imposed at that time were possible under the terms of Canada's obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Once the temporary threat to the turkey industry was passed, Canada was obliged to remove the restrictions. It did this in August 1963.

In the following months, a shortage of heavy turkeys developed and this past spring and late last winter, prices rose to the point where American turkeys could be sold profitably here.

Turkeys were imported and as a result, prices were lower than they would have been otherwise. No wonder turkey growers were disappointed. But as Mr. Hays rightly pointed out, this represented a normal trade movement which is consistent with this country's pattern of trade in farm products with the United States. It didn't expose turkey growers to a different kind of competition from that faced by beef and hog producers and others in this country. As a result, Mr. Hays could hardly place further trade restrictions against American turkeys, even if some means could be found to do this, particularly when the tariff protection already enjoyed by turkey producers is substantially greater than that enjoyed by producers of beef, hogs and other meat products.

It was a strong stand by the Minister of Agriculture, and it is one which will serve the country well. For as Mr. Hays pointed out, Canada is a trading country. If our farmers are to prosper, we must export about 30 per cent of our farm production (about \$1,350,000,000 worth) each year. Should Canada turn in-

ward and become more protectionist, and as a result find herself further excluded from export markets, we would soon be swamped with surplus food.

The timing of Mr. Hays' stand is of particular significance. Negotiations are proceeding on the Kennedy Round of GATT, with the purpose of expanding world trade through the removal of trade barriers and elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce.

At its present stage of growth, this country urgently requires larger markets not only for food products and for its other traditional exports of raw materials, but also to allow for continued expansion of secondary industry. Canadian manufacturers are now moving sig-

New Markets - A New Challenge

THIS MONTH, you will find Country Guide's annual fall market outlook beginning on page 15. As in other years, it has been prepared by qualified reporters. We hope it will assist you in making your production and selling decisions this fall and winter.

Other articles this month look beyond these factors of immediate concern to farmers as they make their day-to-day decisions. They provide insights which should be useful in planning long-term farm programs. They show that world markets for Canadian farm products could well take on more importance in the years ahead. One describes how members of the Holstein-Friesian Association are selling their cattle to countries around the world. Another — a report from Italy by Canadian journalist Clare Burt — gives a first-hand picture of why one country offers excellent market opportunities for Canadian cattle breeders. Burt recently accompanied a shipment of Holsteins to that country.

These are only a few straws in the wind, but it is obvious to any observer that many new markets are opening up for Canada's products, and that new patterns of trade are forming in the world today. Mr. Jim Clarke, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, took a close look at this changing trade pattern in his recent address to the annual meeting of the Exchange and suggested that it is the relatively undeveloped and the developing countries that hold out the greatest promise as future markets for Canada's major food export — wheat.

He pointed out that sales to the Soviet Union in the past year provide grounds for optimism with respect to future sales to Eastern Europe. He noted that Japan bought 50 million bushels of Canadian wheat last year, China another 41 million. Meanwhile, countries buying our wheat for the first time were Portugal, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, South Korea, Cuba and Panama.

Clarke stated that industrial countries are importing less grain each year, but these others, in spite of their foreign exchange problems, are importing more. He predicted that our sales to them can expand markedly in the years ahead, but he suggested this will depend on whether or not the developed countries take a realistic position with regard to the urgent problems facing these countries.

Canada's farmers, who must find markets for

nificantly into world markets. They are producing and selling such things as electronic equipment, industrial machinery and components, and goods such as textiles, clothing and household appliances. Latin America, the European Economic Community, Japan and other areas of the world are becoming important markets for our manufacturers. These manufacturing industries in Canada will help provide the jobs to support an increasing population which is essential to the economic welfare of this country and of its farmers.

Actually there is little indication that Mr. Hays' stand will, in fact, sacrifice the turkey industry. Production forecasts suggest there will be an increase this year over last of nearly 6 per cent in total weight of turkeys produced. Production of heavy birds will be down but broiler production will be up substantially. In recent years, turkey growers have developed their industry and transformed turkey from a seasonal meat into daily fare.

The only answer for Canadian turkeymen today must be to continue their revolution. They must use the newest technology to produce efficiently and to sell effectively. Only in this way will they continue to meet the competition from imports and from producers of other meat products and maintain their industry as a growing and dynamic one. V

the increasing produce of their fields, have a vital stake in developing these markets. But according to Clarke, the issue goes far beyond the interests of farmers. He suggests that the prolonged period of prosperity enjoyed by the Atlantic nations since the war may be attributed to the fact that funds were made available to many countries for economic development. Now, he points out, these underdeveloped countries may be running short of funds. If ways can be found to provide them with capital, they could be the huge market of the future not just for food products but for industrial goods as well.

Stated Clarke: "This is the challenge facing us today and there is no doubt that the welfare of Canada's future grain trade is closely tied with and dependent upon how adequately this challenge is met. The unsatisfied demand of the millions of people who are underclothed and underfed, and have little in the way of real goods, must somehow be made into effective demand so the prosperity of North Atlantic nations will continue and spread over the rest of the world."

In touching the same point, Britain's Prime Minister, Sir Alex Douglas-Home recently stated that the chief problem in the second half of the twentieth century is the disparity of wealth between rich nations and poorer ones. The world's poor ask for bread and they must not be denied, he said.

Hesitant steps have been taken in dealing with this challenge. Clarke noted that the efforts to lower tariffs in the present Kennedy Round of trade negotiations are important. In the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a further initiative was taken when Britain, supported by Sweden, accepted a new principle. This means that for the first time a developed country recognizes that if adverse terms of trade seem to be upsetting the plans of a developing nation for more than a short period of time, the International Development Association of the World Bank should be empowered to make loans to it. The nations of the world are becoming aware that developing countries must have capital.

As one of the major trading nations, Canada's interests are involved with attempts that are now being made to solve the formidable problems of providing underdeveloped countries with urgently needed capital. V

Plan Demonstration Farms for Marginal Areas

by JACK McPHERSON

FOLLOWING THROUGH on his idea that in Canada we must "work with geography rather than fight nature," Agriculture Minister Harry Hays plans to set up four demonstration farms in marginal farming regions — one in the Maritimes, one each in Ontario and Quebec and one in the Prairies. In the eastern provinces, the idea is to demonstrate a practical dairy-beef and grassland farm on which cows are milked only during the flush May to October season and in which milk is sold to a cheese factory. In the Prairies the demonstration unit will be a straight cow-calf operation.

Mr. Hays reports that figures provided to him by specialists in his department indicate that the type of operations proposed should give farm operators on marginal land a much better income than they now achieve. However, he feels the idea must be carried out on demonstration units under practical conditions and complete records kept, in order to interest farmers in such programs in the areas concerned. He predicts that once farmers have become interested, the legislation dealing with farm credit facilities and farm machinery which he plans to present to the House will help them to get into this type of farming.

Goal of the program is to demonstrate that by keeping costs extremely low, farmers can earn a reasonable living. The farms will probably be leased with the local farmer carrying on under supervision for a period of at least 2 years.

In Eastern Canada the plan is for a farm with about 200 acres in grass and a livestock unit of 50 cows or more — probably good grade Holsteins capable of producing 12,000 pounds of milk under normal conditions. The government would obtain the cows and some arrangements would be made to provide suitable haying machinery to put up at least 100 tons of hay or the equivalent in silage. The cows would be mated with bulls of Charolais, Angus and Hereford breeds to produce calves for beef. Calving would be timed to begin in April.

Fresh cows would be stabled and fed for several weeks and milked once a day from the start with the calves taking the rest. Calves will be separated from the cows for 10

to 12 hours at night. They would be kept in a creep and encouraged to eat at an early age.

During the summer the calves will run with the cows on pasture during the daytime but be separated at night. By mid-October, calves will be weaned and put on a full

feed of grain and roughage. The cows will be dried off after 7 to 8 months of production. According to Mr. Hays, they will have produced about 80 per cent of their potential in this period or about 4,800 lb. of milk on once-a-day milking during the season.

Calves will be fed till around Christmastime to a weight of 600 lb. or better before being sold. Cows will be wintered on roughage and will require only rough winter housing rather than expensive barns.

In areas such as the Maritimes where cheese factories are not avail-

able, milk will be separated, with the cream going to the creamery and skim milk being fed to hogs purchased for the purpose. Hogs and calves will be sold in late fall or early winter.

Mr. Hays hopes to have a group of successful farmers act as an advisory board for each farm. Although the farmer would be under contract to feed and manage the animals and to farm according to directions provided through the Department of Agriculture, he emphasizes that the operation would be a very practical one.



"How come a Vet can cure animals, Dad? Is he magical?"

A natural enough question for a boy to ask, but to his father a veterinarian's "magic" is no puzzle at all. He knows that the veterinarian is the best qualified man to handle disease problems.

A veterinarian pays special attention to any pattern of change that's taking place in animal diseases in his area. He

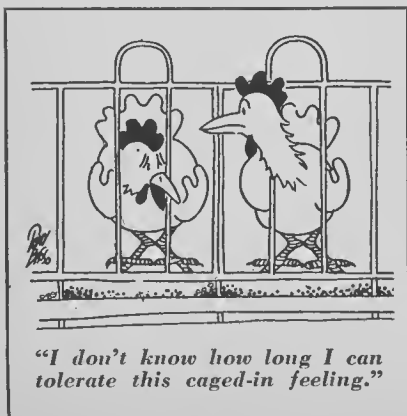
notes the kinds of germs that are causing the outbreaks. He runs lab tests to help determine the right remedies. And your veterinarian's the one who's most up to date on new products.

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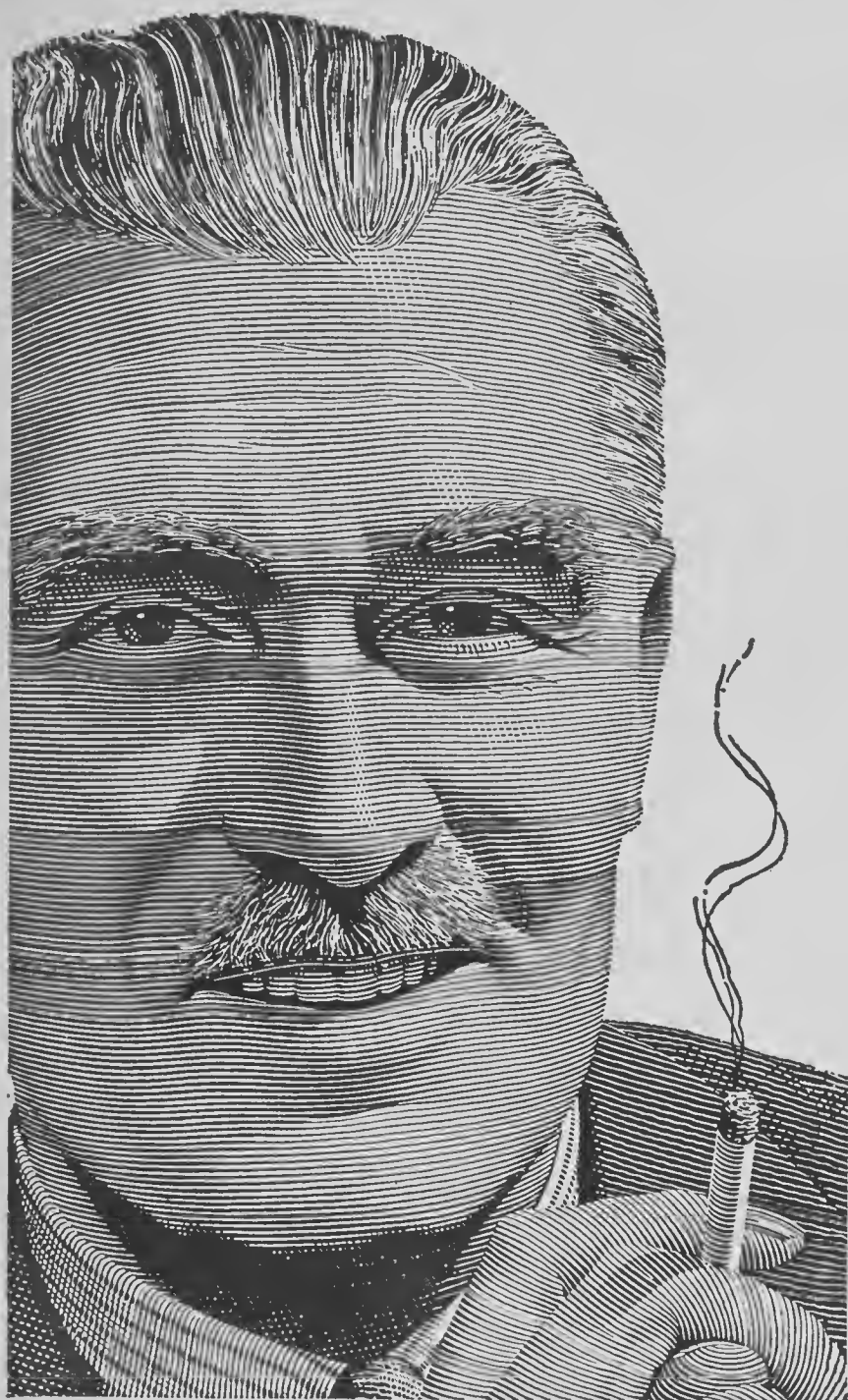
injectable acts fast and gives high, effective blood levels that last up to 48 hours. Liquamycin also comes in convenient powder form—Liquamycin Soluble Powder, Vitamin Fortified. Why not give your veterinarian a call? His services could be the best investment you ever made.

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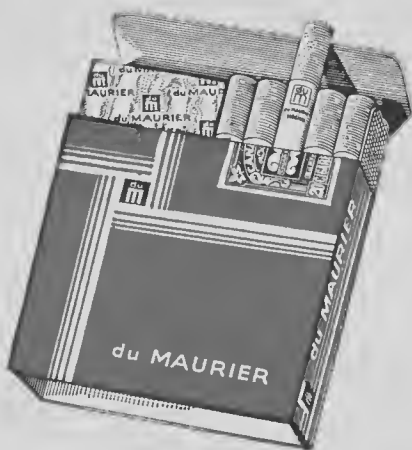
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News Highlights

Water conditions for waterfowl production this year are reported to be good in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan but poor in the northern Parklands of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The general manager of Ducks Unlimited, Angus Gavin, reports, "Overall production should be on a par with 1963."

Killing frosts this fall have increased the danger of nitrate poisoning to cattle. Dr. John McGowan, director of the Manitoba Veterinary Services Branch, says the frosts could mean the nitrate level in oat hay, stubble, wheat straw, beet tops, corn stalks, immature barley, pigweed and millet may be higher than normal. He says producers who are concerned should have samples of the feed tested.

Champion Canadian plowman, crowned at the plowing match near Charlottetown, P.E.I., is Donald Dunkeld of Claremont, Ont. He will represent Canada at the 13th World Plowing Match in Norway in 1965.

A new leasing policy affecting 9 million acres of Crown lands has been announced in Saskatchewan. The new policy which affects all new lease allocations in the province for agricultural purposes considers such factors as a farmer's management ability, his capital and equipment resources, his need for land, his proximity to the land and his war service.

Alberta farmers whose crops have been damaged by certain game birds and other wildlife can claim compensation up to a maximum of \$15 an acre under the Wildlife Protection Fund. Damage claim forms are available from Alberta Hail Insurance Board agents.

A 3,400-acre community pasture for Bruce and Huron Counties has been recommended as an ARDA project in Ontario. Ontario's Minister of Agriculture Hon. W. A. Stewart has recommended the project to Federal authorities.

Alberta's Master Farm Families for 1964 are the Charles Moore family of Debolt in the Peace River Region and the Ken Burns family of Didsbury.

Animal scientists at South Dakota State University say they have not been able to find live animal measurements which will accurately predict the amount of lean or fat in a beef carcass.

The index of farm prices, estimated at 252.1 for July, was down slightly from the estimate of 253.6 for June.

Newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba is R. A. Wallace, who previously was Chief, Soils Division, Soils and Crops Branch of that department. He succeeds L. B. Kristjanson.

Alberta's Supervisor of Co-operatives, H. W. Webber, says farmers are cutting farm implement costs by

forming farm machinery co-operatives.

In order to improve the image of farmers in the sophisticated city mind, maybe we should start calling them what they really are — food producers or food manufacturers or grocery growers. This view was expressed by Agriculture Minister Harry Hays. In speaking at the Farmers and Livestock Day luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition, Mr. Hays went on, "Maybe I should really be called the Minister of Food or the Secretary of State for Groceries!" He explained that it isn't only the farmers the government is thinking about when it works on agricultural programs. It is also thinking about the consumers of the food the farmer produces.

William B. Munro has been appointed managing director of the proposed Manitoba Hog Marketing Commission. Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, Hon. George Hutton, says the appointment is the first



step in setting up the commission to supervise a voluntary teletype hog marketing program. Munro is a graduate in agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan and has been director of field services for the Meat Packers' Council in Western Canada.

A new 70,000-bushel apple storage has been built by the Keswick Ridge Apple Co-operative Limited in New Brunswick. It includes controlled atmosphere storage rooms.

The Ontario Wheat Producers Marketing Board has sold 821,300 bushels of wheat for shipment to Pakistan. It will form part of a Canadian Government gift under the Canadian Special Food Aid Program financed from Colombo Plan Funds.

A 19,200-acre community pasture between Emma Lake and Candle Lake north of Paddockwood, Sask., under terms of the ARDA program has been announced. It will carry about 3,500 head of cattle.

Bootleggers of unlicensed grain varieties are among the worst enemies of the Western Canadian farmer. This is the view of A. L. D. Martin, Manitoba's cereal crop specialist. He refers to those few individuals who grow and sell inferior

(Please turn to page 60)

Fall Market Outlook



Beef Cattle

Production and consumption records set this year. Next year has to be even bigger because of the tremendous size of the cattle herd

by FRANK JACOBS, Editor, Canadian Cattlemen

1964 IS THE YEAR of the big test for the cattle industry in North America. Production and slaughter will break all previous records — and so will consumption. It is estimated that average per capita American consumption this year will exceed 100 lb., while in Canada we likely will eat over 80 lb. per person.

Accompanying all this high production has been a price drop. What surprised many pundits was that the market did not drop further. When feeder prices hit bottom (\$17 at mid-west markets) back in early August, replacement cattle were bringing the fewest dollars since 1957, which was the low point of the previous cycle. Meanwhile, fat cattle had begun a spectacular climb out of their low of mid-summer and, at time of writing, had reached the \$27 mark for Prime at Chicago. This was a \$5 increase over a 3-month period. U.S. cattlemen who bought short-keeps in early summer to sell in September made tidy profits.

When American slaughter prices were lowest, we were taking about 3,000 head per week of the American surplus. Our total beef cattle imports this year have amounted to about 30,000 head, and we have sold to our American cousins only 20-odd thousand head, most of them feeders.

Last year — and the year before that — cattle feeders in both countries made little or no profit and many of them had severe losses. Two years ago Canadian feeders paid \$26 for yearlings in the fall and sold fat cattle in the spring for \$23. Last year, smarting from their over-optimism of the year just concluded, they paid \$3 to \$5 less for feeders, and ended up selling them for only \$1 or \$2 lower than the last time round. So it wasn't quite as bad.

This year, feeders in both U.S. and Canada should do a little better. They are doubly cautious buyers right now, and this caution has produced a substantial margin between feeder and slaughter types. But quite a few fellows are likely to recognize this margin and start outbidding each other, and so raise prices and narrow the margin. This will reduce feeder profits, but will, of course, make ranchers happy.

With the announcement of the signing of the Beef Import Quota Act by President Johnson, the U.S. livestock industry cheered and began to feel better after having been unhappy for some time. While "down under" imports in U.S. in 1964 (and likely in 1965) will be considerably lighter than they were in 1963, the signing of the Act gave moral support to cattlemen, even though it is doubtful if there will be much immediate economic significance. But the Act may really seem something in about 2 years when stockmen on this continent begin to sell off their excess females, and so saturate the hamburger market. That's when they'll feel Aussie competition and will be looking for quota impositions.

Currently there is a bit of a boom in big

1,400-lb. steers in the U.S. Feeders had been so badly burned on these, they shunned them like the plague last summer and a scarcity has developed. This particular hump isn't significant, nor is all the excitement caused by a farmers' non-delivery strike in the Corn Belt. By the time this is in print, the strike will likely be over and almost forgotten.

Americans are currently feeding fewer cattle and to lighter weights than they did a year ago, but this situation is only temporary. As was just pointed out, there are too many feeder cattle about and too much feed for this to be more than a short-term incident.

Last year Canada exported very few cattle to the States, and this year she will export even

fewer. So, even though this year was a record production and consumption year for us, next year has to be even bigger.

The tremendous size of the cattle herd and the possibility of liquidation hang heavily over all markets and will prevent any spectacular price rise.

With this kind of a situation it looks like the usual margin between calves and yearlings will be narrower. Feeders will like to play it safe and turn their holdings quickly; therefore, they'll be looking for fleshy replacements. Feeder steers at Calgary will probably go through the fall around the \$20 mark for most of them, with favored kinds running a couple of dollars higher. Put \$2.50 on this for the Toronto market.

Steer calves will sell a couple of dollars higher. We don't expect many lots to change hands over \$25 in the West, though a few well-shrunk, light-weight special packages may do so. Heifer calves will average \$20 — except for quality she-stuff which will go as replacements.

There won't be quite as much feed grain on the prairies this year, and the cost of it will be a little higher. This will just about offset the cheaper costs of cattle, and we guess there will be as many or more cattle fed in the West this winter as was the case a year ago. We expect Ontario will feed just about the same number as last year.

Prices for fat cattle next year? About the same as in 1964, likely a dollar lower on the average, with early markets stronger than in the fall. V



Dairy Products

The dairy scene is the brightest in years. Cheese and skim milk powder are selling briskly, fluid milk sales are up and butter production and consumption are in balance

by PETER LEWINGTON, Field Editor, Country Guide

THE OUTLOOK FOR DAIRYMEN around the world is brighter than for years past. In Canada, production has stabilized at a realistic level; this has been due, in part, to producers' reaction to threats of surplus, but other factors have helped to create this situation.

- At the last count, June 1, dairy cow numbers fell by 8,500 head and yearling heifers were off by 26,000.

- Better cows make more money; through the use of beef bulls the potentially poor producers are culled before they are born.

- Government sales of butter and butter oil now mean that there will be no burdensome surplus at the end of the year.

- The health scares which hit the dairyman hard are now largely behind us.

- A buoyant economy means that our best customer, the working man, is working and eating well.

- Population increases provided an additional market for 200 million lb. of fluid milk. Fluid sales are up 4 per cent over 1963.

- Ice cream production is up by 5 per cent.

- For the second year in a row butter produc-

tion and consumption are in balance. Margarine sales are significantly below last year.

- Cheddar cheese is selling briskly, especially in the U.K. market, where our good reputation for raw cheddar cheese is bringing in the dividends. Thirty million lb. of cheddar have been exported, but the net disappearance is just half that as we import cheese from six countries. Domestic specialty and European-type cheese only take 1 per cent of our total milk production indicating a potential for improvement.

- World-wide demand for skim milk powder at prices double those of 3 years ago contrasts with a Canadian 80-million-lb. surplus at that time. Export demand is exceedingly keen to Cuba, the Caribbean, Europe and South America. It is used for such diverse end products as ice cream, candy and veal production. North America has the only stocks of skim milk powder available.

- Each year we have 14,000 fewer farmers and a lot of those who leave agriculture are from the low return end of dairying, butter production.

- The demands of developing nations in the Southern Hemisphere indicate that, in the long haul, milk produced there will be consumed there; traditionally it has competed with ours.

(Please turn overleaf)

FALL MARKET OUTLOOK — Continued

These many diverse factors affecting the dairy outlook are now being translated into better prices. Winnipeg fluid prices are up 20 cents; Quebec fluid producers are getting more money, ranging up to \$5.75 in the North Shore area; Ontario concentrated milk producers have received an increase in all four categories and in the past Quebec pricing has been comparable to that in Ontario. In general an air of cautious optimism pervades the milk market. V

Hogs

Long-term hog outlook is good. In the short haul, heavier marketings should sell for moderately lower prices

HOG PRICES, on an annual average basis, have been stable in recent years, but there have been wide, and predictable, fluctuations within each year. The lows have come during March-April and October-November, while the summer months witness peak prices. Fall prices off \$2 from the summer, are forecast; heavier supplies of pork next spring will be reflected in prices \$1 below 1964 levels.

Significant shifts in production are now evident; fall farrowings in Canada are expected to be up by 6 per cent, while those in the U.S. are down by 7 per cent. The temporary European meat shortage is nearing its end. The Common Market countries have now come out of their low production cycle; levies on pork are back again and Denmark and Sweden could feel the effect of renewed protectionism.

In Canada, 1,850,000 hogs will find their way to market in the last quarter of 1964, and our production for the first half of 1965 will be up 5 per cent at 3,800,000; stability and good markets, at slightly lower prices, summarize the hog outlook. The longer term outlook holds plenty of potential for those ready to grasp it.

Even when we can't compete with U.S. beef we can with swine, because we have a better hog, and we can get a premium on cuts in the U.S. market.

To maintain these advantages will demand sustained efforts by the swine industry; traditionally we have sold grain through hogs — now we have to produce and sell a better product than the competition. Long-term odds for the farmers who do, are excellent; added income will come from increased efficiency, not from increased price.

Poultry provide the built-in damper on long-term hog price increases. While pork consumption has dropped marginally, poultry meat consumption has jumped over four times. The broiler and hog carcasses both move at about 28 cents, and there the similarity ends. The broiler sells as a package for 39 cents, while the hog carcass has to be trimmed and processed and ends up at 70 cents a pound. V

Turkeys

The big question mark, will the heavier June and July hatches be ready for the Christmas market?

CANADA'S GATT SHOE has pinched the turkey producer; to August 1, we imported nearly three-quarters of a million lb of heavy turkeys and the Federal Government turned a deaf ear to pleas for protection. Currently, U.S. prices have to be at least 9 cents below our eviscerated prices before the product moves north. Observers, but not producers, defended the refusal to throw up tariff walls; supplies and storage stocks of heavy birds were low early in the year, leaving insufficient turkeys for the increasingly important institutional trade. Shortage of heavy birds was attributed to lack of interest by Prairie producers who had their eye on grain sales. Both Canadian and U.S. marketings this fall are expected to be up by 3 to 5 per cent.

The big shift is to turkey broilers, up to weights of 10 lb. Lighter weights are in demand

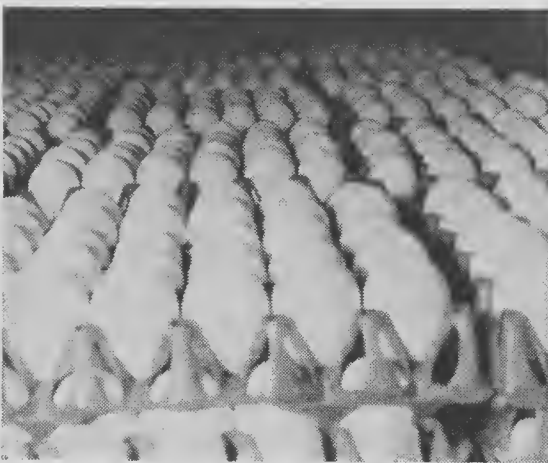
for Thanksgiving and we will supply our own needs. One effect of the increase in turkey broilers is an overlap between light toms and heavy hens. Once it was not safe to market the hens separately; now margin between hens and toms may even swing in favor of the latter.

The big question mark in the minds of turkey men is whether the big increase in poults in June, and especially July, will make the Christmas market. If they do, fine; if they don't the storage stocks will be increased. This too would be good if it stimulated further processing in Canada. Convenience foods are here and it is a bad thing for us to rely on U.S. birds for the new and attractive ways in which turkeys can now be marketed. V

Eggs

Production up, prices down and a probable deficiency payment tell the egg story

EGG PRODUCTION is up 10.5 per cent over last year and we are nearly back to the 1959 level, which was our last big egg year. Large numbers of pullets are coming into production and the



seasonal decline, which usually comes in December, is expected to weaken prices by January to 27 cents for Grade A Large on the Toronto market — about six cents below 1964. There are indications of a cut-back in the setting of hatching eggs and lower prices may stimulate culling of birds; both factors would help strengthen the market. Remember too, that despite static per capita consumption population growth enables the market to absorb an annual 2 per cent increase. V

Broilers

Full production is likely to continue

BIG VOLUME AND LITTLE PROFIT margin are characteristics of broiler production. Big units attract the processors; a one-man economic unit is now 20,000 birds and this will double in the foreseeable future. Net returns of a mere cent a pound squeeze out the small producer. The trend is to year-round production, but there is a big difference between July and December consumption. Chicken broilers are no longer a week end feature but are available every day in the chain stores. To a new generation of consumers, broiler meat has become synonymous with chicken. Consumption of broilers has been at the expense of fowl and farm chicken and has paralleled increased turkey consumption. Settings of broiler eggs are up 12 per cent this year and a price break of 2 cents is possible by Thanksgiving. Prices have been below what producers would like, but they have been as good as could have been expected. The pressure will stay on production because we have the breeding stock; we are in full production and likely to stay there.

Broiler hatcheries are credited with doing an

excellent job of voluntary planning. However, control of breeding stock is the key to production continuity, and individual hatcheries are obviously loath to make seasonal cutbacks, only to lose business to competitors.

The market for roasters of 4 lb. and up is developing, especially in Quebec. Feed conversion is less efficient to these higher weights, but this is compensated by higher prices. Bigger families in the Montreal area and ready access to surplus broiler cockerel chicks from Maine make this a specialized situation. V

Potatoes

Processed potatoes are building new markets

NO EYE POPPING predictions from the potato front; an average yield is anticipated from a rather smaller acreage. Processing of potatoes is increasing every year; many people who just weren't spud customers have begun to patronize the variety of convenience foods. Processed potatoes have achieved a high quality. Urbanization and working wives explain the trend to further processing in the potato industry. V

Apples

There is room to increase domestic consumption

"WE HAVE APPLES coming out of our ears all over the world," states one observer. Postwar apple production has been phenomenal with dramatic increases in Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain. B.C. apples shipped out of Vancouver might be 2 months reaching the U.K. market while French growers can have theirs in London 2 days after picking. Our domestic market offers the best prospects and the Ontario promotional scheme is one further indication that growers intend to capitalize upon it. We grow some of the finest apples in the world, yet we have one of the lowest rates of consumption.

Last year, with a big crop, we exported a record 4 million bushels; latest production estimates place this year's at 20 million bushels, down 10 per cent. This year, for the first time, old crop apples were still available when the new crop came off the trees; newer varieties have moved the harvest ahead by 1 month while controlled atmosphere storages have retained the old stock in good condition longer. Controlled atmosphere, "Sleeping Beauty" or "Hibernated" apples have resulted in a remarkable consumption increase in Ontario, Quebec and B.C. and to a lesser degree in the Maritimes. V

Tobacco

Look for continued rise in smoking

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO acreage and yield are down for the third successive year. Quebec and the Maritimes have significant tobacco areas but the main production is still from 75,000 acres in Ontario's tobacco belt. The quality of flue-cured tobacco is as good, or better than last year while the growth of burley tobacco was uneven. About 85 per cent of Canadian tobacco consumption is in the form of cigarettes; some blended brands use burley and Turkish tobacco, but the main ingredient is flue-cured tobacco. In the past decade annual per capita consumption of cigarettes has risen 50 per cent from 2,120 cigarettes, and the figure is expected to go to 4,000 by 1970 thus providing a domestic market for 165 million lb. of tobacco.

Expected 1964 harvest of flue-cured tobacco is 120-130 million lb., just about equal to current domestic requirements. About 20 million lb. are in storage from 1962 and a further 4-5 million from 1961. To ensure continuity of flavor and blends, the tobacco companies have to buy well ahead of their immediate needs. They presently have 17 months' supply on hand.

The current defeatist attitude in regard to exports flies in the face of the advice in the Stinson report. One observer sadly ruminated

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Grains

This has been a good year, but rainy weather is spoiling the grain harvest in some areas

by JOHN CLARK, *United Grain Growers*

PEACE RIVER FARMERS were willing to try anything to get the harvest rolling last month. Some mounted eight wheels on their self-propelled equipment; others used Cats instead of tractors to pull their swathers and combines. There is even a rumor that one grower—in an attempt to beat the combination of muddy fields and overripe rapeseed—mounted his swather on a caterpillar tractor.

Farmers in many parts of the Peace River weren't quite so fortunate. Some watched much of their forage crops and rapeseed ripen and shatter between rains before they could combine it. Barley weathered and wheat sprouted. By mid-September, less than 5 per cent of the grain had been combined. With days getting shorter and winter getting closer, there is a chance that some farmers will finish combining next April.

The harvest story wasn't much better between Edmonton and Red Deer and running east to Saskatoon. At Harris, Sask., D. L. Trapp waited for the "Scotch mist" to let up so he could combine 5-bushels-per-acre stubble wheat that saw no rain during the growing season, but which was now sagging under spread-out fall rains. So damp was the situation, that not far from Trapp's place, a Saskatoon farmer straight-combined durum wheat with 65 per cent sprouted kernels.

So, even though another big crop will go into the granaries, this fall has been looking more and more like the fall of 1951. The quality will be poorer than last year. Combinations of frost, mildew, shrunken kernels, weathering, green kernels, sprouts, tough and damp will drop samples two and three grades.

There are plenty of bright spots this year, of course, or we wouldn't be harvesting what is estimated as Canada's fourth largest wheat crop. Southern Alberta yields held up — despite a late summer dry spell — and wheat farmers combined a good crop of mainly Nos. 2 and 3 Northern wheat. Southeastern Saskatchewan and almost all of Manitoba harvested good crops (Manitoba grew a record 85-90 million bushels of wheat).

The lowest yields came from areas that usually produce good crops. Drought hit farmland in a big bar running west to Edmonton from Lloydminster and in many areas within a triangle swinging southeast from Lloydminster to Moose Jaw and northeast to Yorkton.

The all-Canada wheat production will be close to 600 million bushels — down 100 million bushels from last year. About 25 million bushels was grown in Eastern Canada; Saskatchewan will produce in the neighborhood of 350 million bushels (down from 493 million in 1963), and Alberta about 135 million bushels.

While the yield per acre for wheat in 1964 is barely above the 10-year average of 19 bushels, a record 29.7 million acres was seeded this spring. Combined with the expected (1) "\$2-wheat," (2) 510 million bushels of export plus domestic sales during the 1964-65 crop year, and (3) little congestion at country elevators — many farmers will do quite well from the 1964 wheat crop.

The estimated all-Canada production for other major crops, with last year's production in brackets is: oats 357 million bushels (453 million bushels); barley 169 million (221 million); durum wheat 35 million (53 million); rye 13 million (13 million); flaxseed 19 million (21 million); rapeseed 10.5 million (8.3 million); Ontario winter wheat 18.6 million (17.7 million); mixed grains

66 million (68 million); potatoes 41 million cwt. (45 million); tame hay 21 million tons (23 million). These figures are maximums and depend on a reasonably good harvest.

Sales prospects and prices will determine how much income growers will earn during the 1964-65 crop year. These are the estimates:

WHEAT. During the 1963-64 crop year, Canada's record exports of wheat (including flour) totalled 591 million bushels. The exports would have been well over 600 million bushels had ocean vessels which took cargoes in early August been available before July 31 to load wheat and flour contracted for during the year. Shipments to Russia amounted to 234 million bushels, to China 41.3 million bushels, and to Poland 40.9 million bushels. Traditional customers such as Great Britain (91 million bushels) and Japan (50 million bushels) took 300 million bushels. Added to domestic sales, total wheat sales during the 1963-64 crop year equalled almost 750 million bushels.

Wheat sales were so large they surpassed the record yield of 703 million bushels and bit into the carryover. Visible stocks of wheat (elevators, box cars, etc.) were down to 461 million bushels and approximately 80 million bushels of delivery space was available in late September.

The 1964-65 sales situation? It should total about 510 million bushels. This would be made up of Communist country sales totalling 100 million bushels, traditional regular customers, such as Japan and Britain taking 260 million and our domestic market absorbing 150 million bushels.

A very good sales year, then, is in the offing. Other outlook factors that will control the wheat farmer's future income are:

- The price basic No. 1 Northern should stay in the neighborhood of \$2. There will, of course, be a large spread in grades this year and some farmers won't realize near this price before handling and shipping charges. This is the third year the 1962-negotiated International Wheat Agreement will continue in force. It provides a minimum price, basis No. 1 Northern in store Lakehead terminals, of \$1.65 U.S. funds or \$1.76 in Canadian funds. The maximum is \$2.025 U.S. funds or \$2.20 in Canadian funds. Though it is due to expire July 31, 1965, the IWA agreement, says grain economist H. L. Griffin, may remain in effect until 1967. Apparently the IWA council asked the signatory countries to extend it 2 years. So the price outlook for wheat growers appears favorable.

- Due to a combination of prices, ease of deliveries and fairly good soil moisture content, the seeded acreage next spring will probably again be close to 29 million acres.

- Annual wheat exports should climb to 400 million bushels in the future, forecasts U. of M. economist, S. Sinclair. He bases this forecast on three factors: (1) more demand among industrial nations for top-quality bread wheat, (2) new customers among developing nations such as the West Indies and Brazil, (3) new markets in under-developed countries which now receive wheat mainly in the form of assistance from the U.S.

- More competition from the U.S. is certain. The U.S. has been gradually improving the quality of its export product and has mounted an intensive sales drive on traditional Canadian markets. During 1963-64, U.S. sales to traditional Canadian markets such as the United Kingdom,

Japan, Netherlands, Belgium and West Germany increased about 500 per cent, 210 per cent, 120 per cent, 375 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively. Canadian sales to all except West Germany (up about 30 per cent) and Belgium (up 75 per cent) barely held their own.

Some people are worried that we are gaining Communist country sales at the expense of these traditional markets. They point at Russia which last year bought over 35 per cent of our export wheat and this year possibly mightn't buy any. But Federal wheat experts point out that Canadian wheat has always been available to traditional markets. They do admit, however, that they might have underestimated recent U.S. competition, since in former years the U.S. used to practically give away four bushels out of five.

DURUM WHEAT. The good outlook for spring wheat doesn't apply to durum. The situation isn't nearly as favorable. Last year's crop of 53 million bushels was added to a carryover of 47 million bushels. Exports of durum during 1963-64 were just over 20 million bushels so there was a carryover of almost 80 million bushels by July 31. This is roughly 4 years' normal supply. When you add this fall's harvest of 35 million bushels to the total, we have almost enough stocks for 6 years of normal export and domestic use. Europe had a good crop so unless we want to keep storing it, the price might give. The 1963 price fell quite sharply from 1962. Our main markets are usually Italy and France.

OATS. We exported only 17.5 million bushels of oats during the 1963-64 crop year. This is down 3 million bushels from the year before and below the 30-year average (24.8 million) by about 7 million bushels. The big year for oats was in the last year of the war when we exported 77.6 million bushels. There has been considerable improvement in the demand for oats this fall — large sales being made early in the crop year. An interesting occurrence has been the heavy movements through Pacific ports. Apparently ocean vessels prefer the speed and ease of dealing with an ocean port compared to Lakehead or Montreal pickup. About 400 million bushels of oats go for domestic and export use every year. About 540 million bushels were in total supply at the beginning of the crop year. Oat prices should stay about the same as last year.

BARLEY. In contrast to oats, barley exports during 1963-64 increased. The 41.5-million-bushel total exceeded the 1962-63 figure by 31 million bushels.

The carryover of barley at the beginning of this crop year was about 180 million bushels — up almost 40 million bushels over August 1963. But the estimated barley crop of 169 million bushels this year is down about 50 million bushels from 1963. Since we have been using a yearly average of almost 200 million bushels of barley over the past 6 years, barley might even get short in Western Canada. The higher prices prevailing for American corn this fall have initiated good sales of feed barley to eastern feed dealers.

The malting barley market looks very good this year. If you harvested a crop that looks at all reasonable, submit a sample. The possibility of badly weathered malting barley in the Peace River country and Central Alberta has sparked good purchases by both Canadian and American maltsters and exporters. At time of writing, buyers hadn't expressed much interest in last year's malting barley — but they might, in the future, if the Alberta crop is badly weathered. Quite a bit of very nice looking French two-rowed malting barley has been moving into the North American market.

FLAX. Growers who got excited about price prospects, when they read early season reports that almost half of Manitoba's flax wasn't worth harvesting, can cool down. The Manitoba crop should be about the same as last year's 9.3 million bushels and Canada is expected to produce almost 20 million bushels — down about 1 million bushels from last year. Flax exports of 13.6 mil-

(Please turn to page 57)

How Holstein Breeders Sell for Export

For Immediate Release . . .

September 1964

372 HOLSTEINS TO ITALY

A shipment of 372 head of purebred Holsteins has just left Canada for Italy. This is by far the largest single group of Holsteins ever sent to Europe from Canada. Included were 13 bulls and 359 females.

The cattle were selected by Tom Hays of Oakville, for many herds in Italy, mostly in the Cremona and Milan areas. They were shipped by boat from Montreal.

For the past several years Italy has been an increasingly good market for Canadian Holsteins and a number of small shipments have been made. The present large order is a tribute to the fine reputation that these cattle have established.

The Holstein-Friesian Assoc. of Canada . . . Brantford, Ont.

THIS RECENT NEWS RELEASE is just one more indication of how the export of Canadian dairy cattle has become big business. According to George Clemons who has been secretary-manager of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada for 34 years and who is the third generation of his family to guide the destinies of the organization, the growth of this export industry has been based on a carefully developed five-point program.

Clemons is in a position to know. During the past 27 years, he has visited all of the major dairying countries of the world, many of them several times. He has played an important part in the promotion of Canadian exports to most of the countries of South America, the Caribbean, Britain, Italy, Spain, Japan, South Africa and many others.

In his view the ingredients of a successful export program are:

A top-quality product.

Knowledge of the market.

Demonstration of the products to the buyer.

Attentive service at all times.

Prompt adjustment of claims.

For Country Guide readers, Clemons explains each of these:

TOP-QUALITY PRODUCT. Referring to Holsteins, they must be the best that are available or they must be just as good as any others and lower in price. We use three measurements on dairy cattle: their production potential, their body conformation, and their freedom from disease. Canadian breeders have bred into all the dairy breeds the characteristic of high production. Most of the variation between cows is due to differences in feeding and management. Canadian dairy cattle have demonstrated that they will produce as well as any cattle in the world under similar conditions.

Breeders have had more difficulty in producing cattle with suitable body conformation. However, the close liaison in this country between breed associations, agricultural colleges and artificial insemination organizations has made it possible to develop an outstanding program for improve-

ment. The program of sire proving, of course, is based on both production and conformation of the daughters. World markets do not want one without the other.

Animals for export must be healthy and free of disease. Because of the job that the Canada Department of Agriculture is doing, our cattle are recognized around the world for their health standards.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKET. Before we can break into a new market we must usually visit the country and find out whether our cattle can be adapted to local conditions. We must get the necessary knowledge to make a reasonable sales approach. For instance, our cattle will not acclimatize in jungle country nor on the mountain tops of the high Andes. To sell them for delivery into these areas would be a disservice to everyone involved. Again, different countries desire a different percentage of butterfat in their milk, or a different size of cow or different color markings. We can satisfy most of these requirements by selecting carefully from among the breeding stock in Canada. In the long run, we might be able to convert these buyers to our own particular views. This, of course, will depend on their own experiences.

Maybe the most important thing to learn about the market is the financial situation of the buyer and the currency controls of the country, the qualifications required for entry, and the many permits that usually are entailed. We can usually get valuable assistance from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners in exploring the intricacies of a new market. These people stand ready to help.

DEMONSTRATION TO THE BUYER. The most effective method is to bring potential buyers to Canada to let them study the product at first hand. A visit to a dozen well-managed herds of dairy cattle will create a favorable impression which cannot be gained in any other way. The Department of Trade and Commerce, for instance, does an effective work in bringing groups of qualified experts to Canada from other countries to show them the superior quality of Canadian products.

Another effective method is to exhibit at foreign shows or trade fairs where potential customers may study the product. We must do more of this with our livestock.

Another way is to send a sales mission to countries which might be a market for the product, to stir up interest and perhaps lead to a return mission from the potential market.

A regular mailing of trade publications and propaganda material although useful, does not compare with demonstration and personal contacts.

ATTENTIVE SERVICE AT ALL TIMES. We see that the first inquiry from a potential customer is answered promptly and courteously. We try to see that this same attitude prevails from the first step to the last. When a buyer comes to Canada from a foreign country he deserves the best of attention. He is a guest and we are ready and willing to play host to him, showing him a cross section of our herds.

If he wants to buy, he is turned over to one of the export organizations.

People coming to Canada for the first time require plenty of assistance. We outline an itinerary, suggest hotels, and promise personal attention to all of their travel problems. The impressions of a visitor are colored by the daily problems of language, different customs, and even such small matters as how to get shoes cleaned after a long day in the country. Even after the buyer has left the country, we see that all the details of testing, assembly and shipment of his cattle are looked after just as if he were supervising it himself. We also follow up with advice and assistance regarding care and management of the cattle in the hands of the new owner.

PROMPT ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS. The export of registered dairy cattle seems to be beset with more problems of this nature than is the case with manufactured goods or raw materials. Dairy cattle shipped long distances can lose condition rapidly, although air freight has improved this. Accidents can happen. Different testing techniques in various countries can create problems in establishing the health status of an animal. It seems to be an inbred trait in certain nationalities to demand adjustment on each transaction, even though the grounds are very flimsy. Yet it is essential to settle all legitimate claims promptly and generously, to create confidence in the mind of the buyer and make a repeat customer of him. These adjustments can be expensive and for this reason cattle destined for foreign export must be sold at a higher price than in the domestic market. The seller must be in a position to keep his customer satisfied if an occasional animal runs into hard luck during or after shipment. If an animal does a good job in the hands of the new owner, a few extra dollars in cost are soon forgotten. If an animal turns out badly and neither the seller nor the export agency makes any move to share the loss, the chances of repeat business go out the window.

SUMMARY. I have found, in working with trade commissioners all over the world, that Canadian businessmen are not taking advantage of the opportunities that exist to establish export markets. Too many will not do the hard traveling necessary or will not struggle with the intricacies of export trade. Canada's future will suffer because of this. It is a constant frustration to those in foreign trade service who seek out the opportunities for Canadian business only to see these opportunities perish by default due to the lethargy of the businessmen involved.

This criticism cannot be applied to Canada's dairy cattle industry, either from the standpoint of the time, effort and expense that have been put into the promotion of export, or in the volume of successful export sales as compared to those of other countries. For instance, annual exports of Holstein-Friesian cattle from Canada exceed those from any other country in the world even including the original homeland of the breed. V

FARMING . . .

a way of life or a business?

by CLARE BURT

On a visit to Italy last summer, this Canadian journalist looked closely at agriculture's dilemma in which 80 per cent of farmers are peasants on 12-15 acres while a few have big, modern farms

IN ITS EFFORTS TO DEVELOP a more modern agriculture, Italy has been purchasing cattle from Canada. Last summer I accompanied a plane load of Holstein-Friesians to that country. After presenting the cattle to their new owners, I was able to travel 2,000 miles back and forth across the country visiting farm folk.

I found that 80 per cent of the farm population are peasant farmers. However, they own their land which consists of holdings of 12 to 15 acres each. The problems facing these farmers are clear to see. Not only are there the inefficiencies of smallness, there is also the problem of tradition. Agriculture is old and tradition is strong. Grandfather remains the boss of the family as long as he lives. He holds the purse strings and gives all the orders.

Younger people are dissatisfied under these conditions. As a result, one of Italy's major problems is to maintain a democratic form of government. Despite the fact that the farm people own their land, their dissatisfaction is reflected in the way they vote politically. In some areas, Communism is increasing in popularity. One of them is the prosperous area of the Po River Valley in the northern part of the country where 75 per cent of the people vote Communist. Communists get about 25 per cent of the popular vote throughout the country.

One peasant area I saw was in the hill area west of Pesaro on the Adriatic Sea. The rolling land rises up almost 2,000 feet above sea level to mountains.

Although the farmers may have their land 10 miles from the local town, they live in a village, their homes fronting a narrow street. Rows of homes are joined together like one solid stone wall with the doors opening, not onto a sidewalk, but right onto the street. The homes may be 1,000 years old. The streets are paved with hand-hewn stones worn smooth by centuries of travel. The streets are only wide enough for a car to pass through, although they widen out at the square in the center of the village. The square contains the town well, a few stores, and provides a place for people to gather and visit in the evenings. Behind the farmer's house is his barn and houseyard where the livestock and feed and farm implements are kept. These can be reached through gateways in the wall-like house row.

The cattle are kept in these buildings. They are never on pasture, being fed grass or hay which is carried to them twice daily.

A typical small farmer might have two white cows which are milked but which are also hooked each day to a two-wheeler ox cart which they will haul out to the farm. A load of manure may be hauled out in the morning and a load of hay or grass hauled in at night.

The farmers may grow a few grapes along the fence rows, some wheat, alfalfa, a few beans, and a few fruit trees. It is a self-sufficient way of farming, with no gasoline to buy, or very little farm machinery. It is the kind of farming which has been carried on for 1,000 years.



[Clare Burt photos]
A yoke of Italian cows bringing home a load of hay to the village

Why do they not make change? There is an educational system so that the people can comprehend the new techniques which are possible. The technical information is available to them. They don't put it into practice and one reason may be that they do not have an Agricultural Extension Service such as we have in Canada.

However, some farmers are changing. An extremely practical dairy farming research station at Cremona in the heart of a big dairy area has won the respect of prosperous dairy farmers. They are following the station's recommendations to the letter.

One of the most progressive farms I have ever seen is at Villa Nova about 60 miles west of Venice on the coast of the Adriatic Sea. Here, Count Mozoto, a well-known industrialist, bought up about 2,400 acres of land in a low income area. He hired a leading agricultural authority, Dr. Giarretta Ivo, to develop an enterprise which would give full employment to the people of the area either on the farm or in the industrial center adjoining the farm. It would give them proper and modern living accommodation, recreation facilities, schools, a hospital, and other benefits. He not only planned a farming program for his 2,400 acres, but he also planned to reclaim 2,000 acres from the sea. Much of this was to be in the form of islands for use in growing crops and fruit. A huge fish-farming enterprise was to be developed in the 1,000 acres of canals separating them.

As it has turned out, the fish culture is the more profitable of the two endeavors from this reclaimed sea area. About 70 tons of fish are harvested a year. The canals are also used for servicing the 40-acre islands. The farm implements are moved in a huge barge from island to island. Orchard (Please turn to page 58)



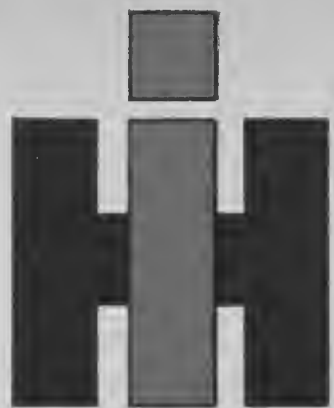
Cows are milked as they rotate on moving milking platform at Valle Zignango Farm in Italy



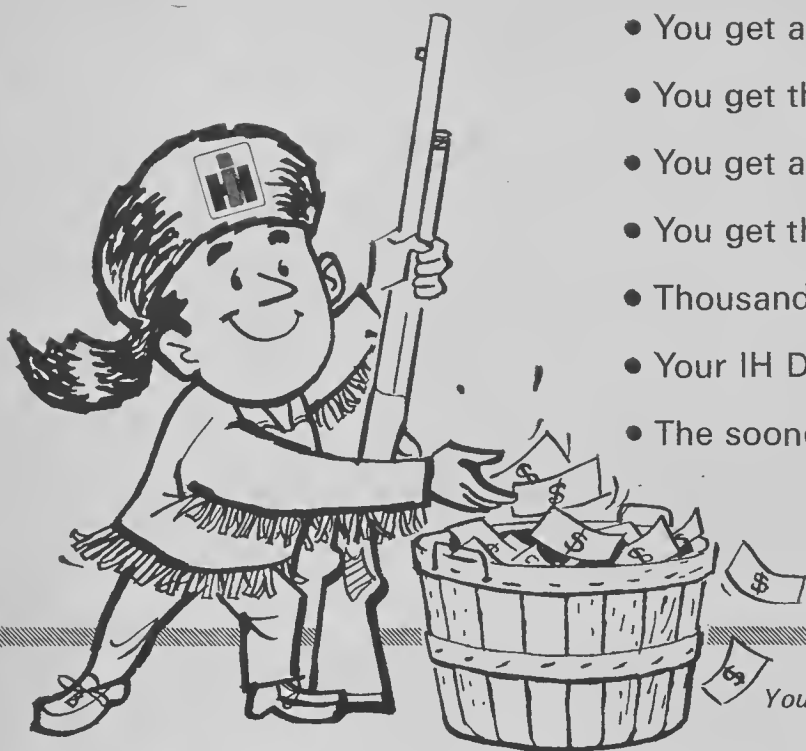
These Italian women, as part of the farm labor force, attend the cows in the maternity barn



Author Clare Burt examines a Canadian Holstein herd sire at Valle Zignango Farm in Italy



EARLY TRADER'S BONUS season is here!



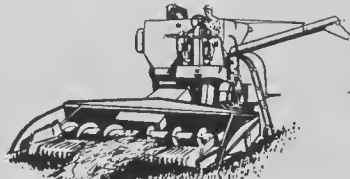
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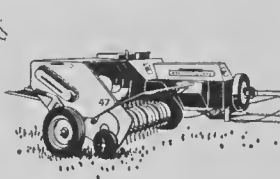
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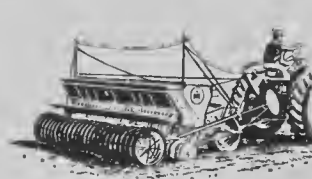
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Duck Hunting

— a disappearing sport?

The sport of duck hunting could be lost from Canadian prairies without an effective conservation program (Ducks Unlimited photos)

Ducks Unlimited and government agencies are struggling to save the fall "stubble shoot" on prairie farms

by Leo Quigley

"PARKLANDS' DUCK CROP GOOD, prairie production poor . . . where water is present, broods in good numbers." This note by Angus Gavin, general manager of Ducks Unlimited (Canada), in the 1964 Duckological opens the doors to a phase of agriculture that is too often forgotten. The return of the geese in the fall and the "stubble shoot" is one part of the farmer's heritage that you cannot put a dollar value on.

The true farmer realizes the importance of this heritage and would not willfully destroy it. Nevertheless, exploitation in the guise of agricultural expansion is slowly making inroads into our waterfowl population.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba contain the Great Plains wetland region. This "pothole community" is the breeding ground of millions of ducks every year. Other areas are better and more permanently watered, but this area, through a combination of circumstances, is the one ducks favor. The variability of potholes in size and vegetation serves to meet the changing habitat requirements of ducks during different stages of their breeding cycle. However, as Alton Cleland of Ducks Unlimited says, "There seems to be a general mania today to fill or burn these potholes out of existence." Even though these potholes may never be a real economic asset to their farm owners, they seem to be a source of frustration to them.

According to Albert Hochbaum, who is perhaps the leading expert on waterfowl in North America, 98 per cent of our duck population is

raised on the sloughs that are being drained away. As a result, Canada's duck population is being depleted.

Can the prairie heritage of returning geese and the fall duck hunt be preserved? Many organizations have been set up to study the problem.

Probably the most significant is Ducks Unlimited which was established in the U.S. in 1937 by sportsmen who were concerned with the decreasing waterfowl population. Backed entirely by donations from American sportsmen, Ducks Unlimited has built 644 active waterfowl projects, primarily in the Canadian prairie region. The land on which these projects are built has been leased from Canadian farmers interested in conservation. Many of the projects provide water for irrigation, resorts, stock watering, and hay. In Bonnyville, Alta., one even provides the town's water supply.

DUCKS UNLIMITED

Any farmer who feels that his land has the potential to produce waterfowl can apply to join this program by getting in touch with Ducks Unlimited, 389 Main St., Winnipeg 2. His land will be surveyed and if the project is feasible, Ducks Unlimited will lease it and build the necessary dams and channels to develop its potential.

Ducks Unlimited follows a program of reconnaissance, construction, maintenance and development of wildfowl areas. It also has an extensive

education program concentrated mainly in the schools. However, because the duck is a migratory bird the problem is international and politics can make it a very difficult one at times. This applies to any organization, public or private, which attempts to deal with migratory waterfowl.

Whatever the solution to this problem, it is bound to affect the farmer directly. He owns the necessary potholes. One idea has been to offer some form of tax adjustment to farmers who save areas valuable to the production of waterfowl. In this way potholes would become an asset rather than a liability. However, the cost of administration on a government level would be considerable and the program of tax adjustments a complicated one.

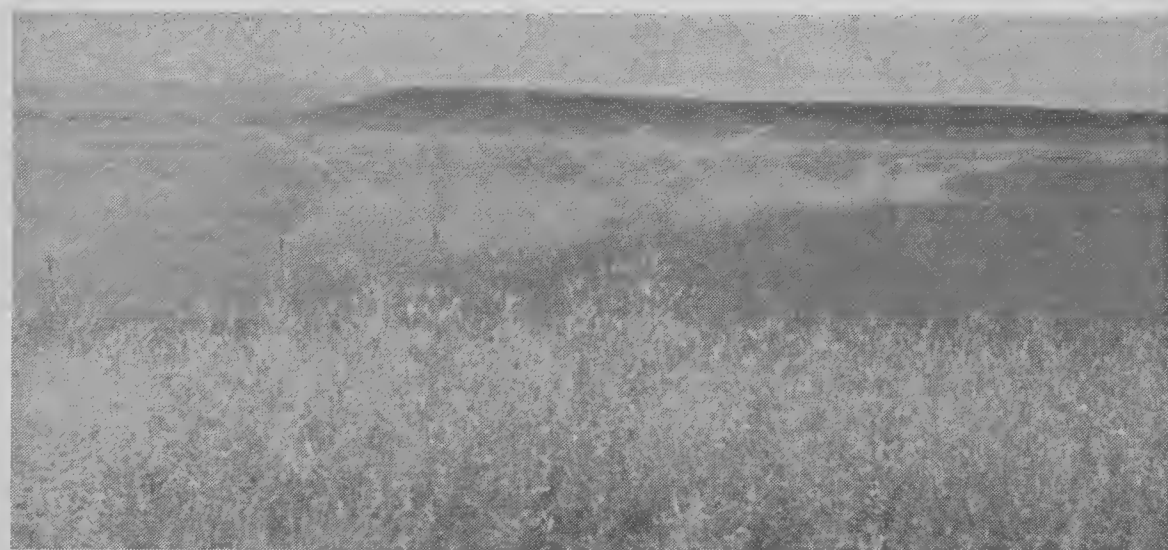
CHARGE A FEE

Another idea which has been put forth depends upon the co-operation of both farmers and sportsmen. Every farmer can charge a sportsman for the right to trespass, but not the right to hunt, for all wildlife is owned by the crown. It is not the farmer's to sell. If the farmers in a community where wildlife is abundant would co-operate with one another and charge a reasonable fee for the right to trespass on their land, their marsh areas would be an asset. Sportsmen seem to feel that it is their right to hunt free of charge. But in reality wildlife is not a "free" commodity.

Actually these two ideas differ little except that the latter does not require a large government agency. Neither does it tax the non-hunter. It depends upon the co-operation of both farmer and sportsman. Policing areas under such a program would be necessary to control hunters who are incapable of acting like sportsmen.

Since the time of the first grain crop, ducks and farmers have battled to see who will reap the harvest. Farmers need water to have a crop, and where there's water, there are ducks — it's inevitable. But Canadian Wildlife Service, an agency of the Federal Government devoted to conservation, points out that lure crops planted along the perimeter of marsh areas will prevent most of the damage, especially if there is also a plentiful feed supply in the marsh. Scaring devices are available. Farmers could also co-operate with one another and much of the damage would be prevented. When the stubble from an early crop is turned under, ducks are literally driven to the standing grain crops. In any event, insurance and the money spent by the influx of duck hunters in the fall serves to offset crop damage in a community.

You cannot put a dollar value on a duck. There is more *(Please turn to page 58)*

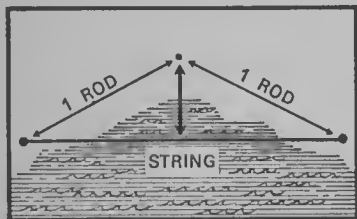


The Monterey-Antelope Lake project, about 7 miles north of Youngstown, Alta., is an example of utilization of Ducks Unlimited water reservoirs for spray irrigation of field crops by tapping supply ditches

Let's chat with John Blakely about contour fencing

It's actually easier to build a good contour fence than to build a straight one over uneven ground. The main thing is to have a smooth, even curve so when you're stretching your fence, the pull will be equal against each post.

Here's a way to find out how far apart posts should be on a contour. First, stake out a smooth curve with stakes a rod apart. Then, to check if posts will have to be closer together, select three consecutive stakes and stretch a string between the first and third, as in the diagram below.



Now measure the distance from the centre stake to the string. If it is 4 inches or less, posts may be spaced a rod apart. If the distance is more than 4 inches they should be spaced as follows:

Distance from centre stake to string Inches	Post Spacing Feet
4 to 5.....	15
5 to 6.....	14
6 to 8.....	12
8 to 14.....	10
14 to 20.....	8

When it comes to choosing the wire, see your Frost Brand dealer. He has a complete line of farm and specialty fencing, barbed wire, posts, gates — whatever you may need in the way of fencing.



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If you ever grew an oat, or cussed a wild one, read how an original and enquiring plant breeder has captured and capitalized on the dormancy of wild oats

Dormancy into Dollars?

by **PETER LEWINGTON**

Field Editor

IT WOULD BE a rare farmer who has a good word to say about wild oats, or who expects them to be the key in the development of a new and higher yielding kind of oat. Yet wild oats may be just this, because dormancy, the characteristic which has made them such a weed menace, may be harnessed to the benefit of farmers.

Dr. Vernon Burrows at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa has crossed the wild oat with conventional oats to produce a high yielding oat which has the dormancy characteristic but which has none of the undesirable characteristics of the wild oat.

Although fellow scientists must have looked askance at his project in the early days, now, following several years of breeding, selection and rejection, plant breeders concede that he may have hit the jackpot.

Over the centuries, farmers and plant breeders have focused their attention on germination in selecting their seeds. However, dormancy,

which might be described as the condition under which a seed does not germinate despite favorable light, moisture, oxygen and temperature, is still very common in wild species.

There are two types of dormancy. One is imposed by soil and climatic conditions. The other can result from naturally produced chemicals within the seed or applied chemicals, or other conditions.

Dormancy can be influenced by combinations of light and dark, heat and cold, dryness and moisture or even abrasive action on the seed coating. Total lack of dormancy can lead to premature germination. Carried to an extreme, this could jeopardize the survival of the species. On the other hand dormancy in a crop like winter wheat which has to be sown soon after harvest, would be disastrous.

Dr. Burrows has asked in effect, "Are there dollars in dormancy? How can we use this characteristic to our advantage?"

He sees plenty of opportunity to

develop new and useful plants by adjusting their dormancy characteristics. For instance, there are large areas of the country for which no winter cereal has been developed. Yet, if the additional genes for dormancy were added to standard varieties, these crops could be planted in the fall, ready to begin growth in the spring.

It is well known that high crop yields are usually associated with early seeding. Yet soil and weather conditions can make early seeding impossible. A fall-sown dormant seed would be safely in the ground ready to make maximum use of growing conditions the following spring. Such fall-seeded plants would make rapid root growth in the spring, and be well advanced before drought or high temperatures or diseases could give them a serious setback.

Take oats as an example. If these could be seeded in the fall, the higher yields would make them a more attractive crop to grow. The fall seeding would leave the farmer more time in the spring to concentrate on higher revenue crops. Meanwhile, the oats, germinating early in the spring, would be able to utilize the available moisture then and would provide stiffer competition for the wild oat itself. If rainy weather hit at harvest time, there would be less germination in the swath.

Small wonder, with so many potential advantages, that Burrows is enthusiastic about his work. However, it is a long project and some 15 years will probably elapse from the time the first cross was made with wild oats until commercial volumes of seed are produced.

Burrows has had to use several plant breeding tricks to make maximum use of the seed available. In the test plots at the Central Experimental Farm, oats are sown one foot apart in 18-inch rows; this encourages tremendous stooling. Last August, the seed from one plant of

(Please turn to page 58)



Plant breeder Dr. Vernon Burrows is shown with a sheaf of the high-yielding conventional oats that have wild oat characteristics. Dormoats lie dormant over winter and then germinate in the spring



Dr. F. J. Zillinsky, who made the original Dormoat cross, Dr. Vernon Burrows and technician C. Turezynski (l. to r.) in a jovial mood. They're obviously pleased about the Dormoat tests at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa

(Guide photos)

Members of
La Societe Agricole
du Quebec arrive
at the Rio Alto Ranch
near Longview, Alta.



Quebec Farmers Go Western

Story and photos by **CLIFF FAULKNER**

Field Editor



MAYBE THE MOVIES are responsible, but the fact remains that the western cattle ranch has a certain glamour and appeal that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. To people who have come back, it is like returning home — to newcomers, it is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. That is what any of the 67 members of la Société Agricole du Québec will tell you if you ask them about their trip to the Rio Alto Ranch this summer.

One of the visitors put her finger on it when she exclaimed, "The air is so fresh and the sky is so wide!"

Located on the Highwood River about 40 miles southwest of Calgary, the Rio Alto is stocked with over 1,200 head of beef cattle, including bred cows, calves, yearlings and steers. The ranch was founded by pioneer cattleman O. H. Smith in 1883, and is still known locally as the OH Ranch.

When the Société members arrived, they were greeted by co-owners Doug Kingsford and Bert Sheppard. Neighboring ranchers Dave Diebel, Louis de Paoli, Joe Bews and their families were also on hand to help with the food and branding. First stop was the ranch corrals. Here, the visitors watched as a mounted cowboy roped struggling calves and dragged them to the fire where a crew waited to brand and inoculate them.

Then a dinner gong sounded. Everybody gathered around the chuckwagon for a buffet-style dinner of rich red beef, gravy, potatoes, green peas, fresh corn-on-the-cob and apple pie. Language difficulties faded as locals trotted out what French they knew and visitors tried their hand at a bit of English. It was a glimpse of what Canada could be if a lot of hidebound individuals on both sides spent less time thinking about where they came from and more time thinking about where they are going. ✓



TOP LEFT: Travelers were treated to a demonstration of calf roping, inoculating and branding. Singeing hair burst into flame as the brand was applied to this calf. Ranch co-owner, Doug Kingsford stands by with another iron (center)

CENTER LEFT: Bert Sheppard, manager and a shareholder in Rio Alto, directed dinner preparations at the chuckwagon. Then, visiting Quebec farm folk, many wearing their souvenir white hats, dug into a tasty hot roast beef dinner

BOTTOM LEFT: Mme Jules Ledue (right) led the group in a spontaneous singsong as the refreshments were served

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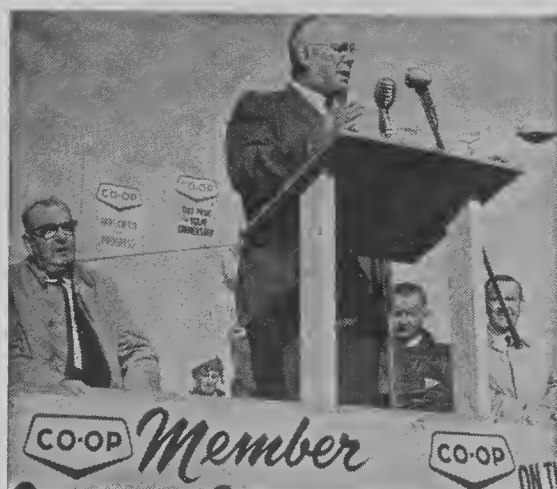


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Charles McInnis, at his militant best, at sod-turning ceremonies at Ayr in 1962. The promised plant will not now be built and FAME has purchased the Fearman Company at Burlington instead

[Guide photo]

Farmers Buy Out Packers

FARMERS ALLIED MEAT Enterprises, better known as FAME, is now apparently in the meat packing business. According to Charles McInnis, FAME president, the old established F. W. Fearman Company of Burlington, Ont., has been purchased.

The original plans for FAME called for a new central packing house near Ayr and a chain of local slaughter houses to supply it. At the sod-turning ceremonies held back in

1962, shareholders were given the vision of a glittering future; as time went by the only activity was a succession of postponements for the start of construction. Now if a plant is built at Ayr it will be one of five or six slaughter houses.

"We might get one up this fall," said McInnis cautiously. "There is a need for farmers to have buildings of their own."

The Fearman plant, which cost \$2 million when it was erected 3

years ago, was strikebound shortly after completion. Present products will continue to be marketed under the Fearman label, with new items under the FAME label.

Details of FAME financing remain as obscure as ever; the progress of the sale of shares "was a private matter" and even the annual meeting of the company was similarly "a private matter."—P.L. V

Sort Pigs Automatically

AN INGENIOUS device for sorting pigs is now available. Called the Pork-Sort, it resembles a fence-like partition which is placed between pens or alleys. The hogs are herded up to the partition and the smaller ones walk through while the larger types find they cannot squeeze through the openings.

The size of the openings can be adjusted by moving the upright posts closer together or farther apart. A hand crank is turned to move the posts as required.

The new Pork-Sort, manufactured by Top Notch Company, Toulon, Ill., will likely be found quite useful by many U.S. hog producers, since hogs are sold on a live weight basis in the States and carcass weight is not as important a factor in determining the selling price as in Canada. V

Steers Finished on Limited Grain

STEERS limited to 10 lb. of grain per head per day, while being finished on pasture, will gain as rapidly and produce carcasses comparable to steers being free-fed grain on pasture. An experiment conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that under price conditions prevalent at the end of 1962, it was more advantageous to limit the amount of grain fed.

The limited fed steers received hay, grain, and corn silage. The full fed group received hay and grain only. Feed prices per ton at that time were: hay, \$18; silage, \$6; cracked corn, \$67; and soybean oil meal, \$108. Cattle prices per cwt. averaged between \$25.50 and \$27.50. It is considered that different prices for both cattle and feed could change results considerably. V

Turn Sows to Pasture

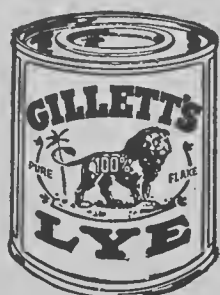
SOWS THAT ARE kept on pasture in the summer require less labor, get needed exercise, and remain in thrifty condition with a slight saving in feed cost. J. G. Norrish of the O.A.C. says that pasture containing a high percentage of legumes is a safeguard against possible nutrient deficiency. He adds that since the pig is not a ruminant, she must be fed a regular balanced ration at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per day, to complement the pasture feeding program. V

"GILLETT'S makes sure there's no disease germs lying around"

Ray Dennis is manager of the Sow Unit of Prairie Agencies Ltd., part of a large, modern hog operation near Weyburn, Saskatchewan. An indication of the sound management of this unit is its success in farrowing an average of over ten pigs per litter on 115 sows and weaning over nine pigs to the litter.

To keep down disease, parasites and insects, Ray insists on the use of Gillett's Lye as an important part of the sanitation program. After each litter the farrowing and brooder pens are washed down with Gillett's Lye solution, and three times a year an extra special scrubbing that includes alley-ways is carried out. "Gillett's Lye makes sure there's no disease germs lying around," says Ray.

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Test after test on Iowa farms proved these profit gains: Pigs fed AUREO S-P-250 gained 87% faster daily, averaged 16 pounds more at 9 weeks of age and used 15% less feed per pound of gain than pigs not fed AUREO S-P-250. And these were really tough tests. All pigs were weaned at three weeks! See the astonishing results in the graph shown.

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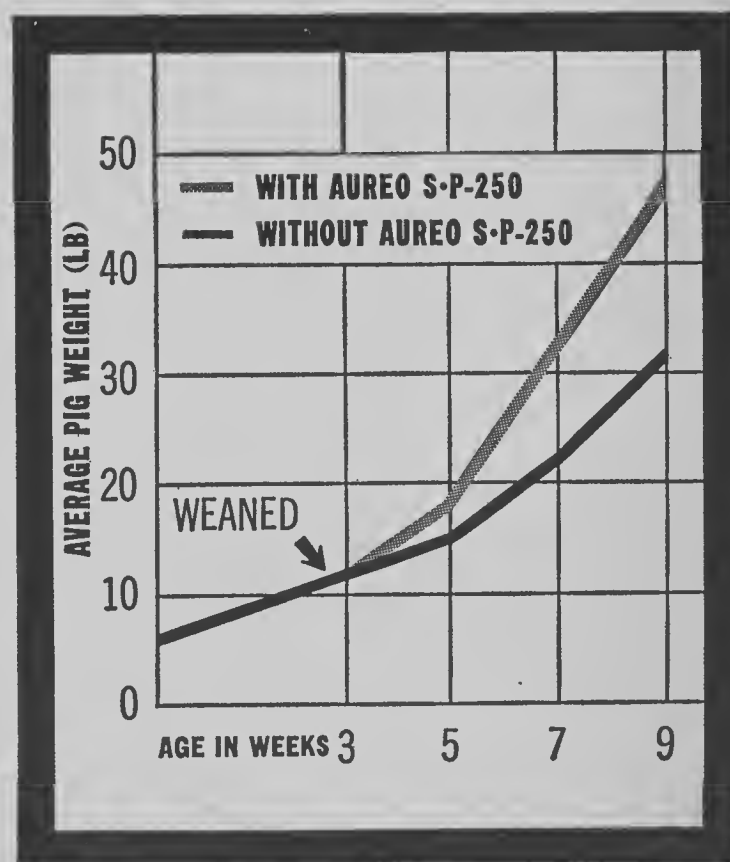
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Beefmen had an ideal opportunity to compare underweight, overfinished and choice steers, on the hoof. To relate carcass and production factors experts analyzed choice and overfinished carcasses

[Guide photo



Co-operation for Better Beef

BEEFMEN had a good opportunity to relate live steers to carcass quality at the first Ontario Beef Improvement Field Day held at OAC, Guelph. Three steers, an underweight, an overfinished and a choice market steer were compared side by side; at the same time comparable choice and overfat steers could be compared on the rail. These practical comparisons and the informed comments by speakers representing the various segments of the beef business were a bold attempt to relate production and carcass factors.

A good omen for the beef industry was the free and frank exchange

between feeders, buyers, packers and graders.

George Mills, head buyer for Canada Packers in Toronto, pointed out that fat on the overfinished steer was worth just 4 cents to the trade; it had cost the farmer 22-24 cents to lay it on.

"Remember," said Mills, "1 per cent in your carcass yield at today's prices is worth half a cent per pound. Yield is important, yet too few feeders follow through to find what the yield or dressing percentage is." Interest is likely to be brisker in the future.—P.L. V

Four Lambs at a Time

A NEW BREED of sheep incorporating the hardiness of Scottish breeds and the high lactating ability of ewes from Europe is the aim of a breeding program in Scotland. In referring to this program, J. A. Stodart, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, said, "This could lead to a remarkable revolution in sheep husbandry with far-reaching effects. We could have flocks lambing regularly twice a year and producing not single lambs, twins or occasionally triplets, but litters of lambs four at a time." V

Select for Production

MILK PRODUCTION is the important factor to consider in selecting dairy cows. This is the advice that H. B. Jeffery, supervisor of artificial insemination for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, gives to dairymen. He says that any dairy farmer must establish a priority as to what factors he will select his dairy cattle on. He must decide between type, color, production and other factors. He must judge them largely on how profitable each one can be.

Jeffery says that as long as purebred breeders are asked to produce cows scoring high in type, they will continue to emphasize this in their breeding program. And there is no question but that dairy type is important in determining the price of animals sold for breeding purposes. It is at least as important as pro-

duction and perhaps more so to some breeders, he says. However, he goes on, "It is estimated in the United States that to over 95 per cent of dairymen, variations in milk production are at least 20 times as important to income as are variations in type. Among the 'elite' breeding herds, the ratio is 3 to 1 — still in favor of production." He goes on, "Selection for traits that do not pay the bills need serious scrutiny. Selection for traits other than milk production will reduce improvement in milk production. Perhaps there are other economic factors for which we should be selecting. As example, feed efficiency, and total net energy of milk rather than bulk, and so on." V

Limit to Protein Value

RAISING the protein content of a swine ration will not generally improve carcass leanness, according to University of Minnesota researchers.

Feeding trials involving 1,000 hogs over 4 years consisted of rations varying from 15 per cent to 18 per cent protein. High level rations such as 20 or 25 per cent protein were not studied. It is known that the latter levels will result in leaner carcasses, but the scientists felt it was not economical to feed such high amounts of protein. V

Each pound of cottage cheese uses most of the protein of about 3 quarts of defatted milk.

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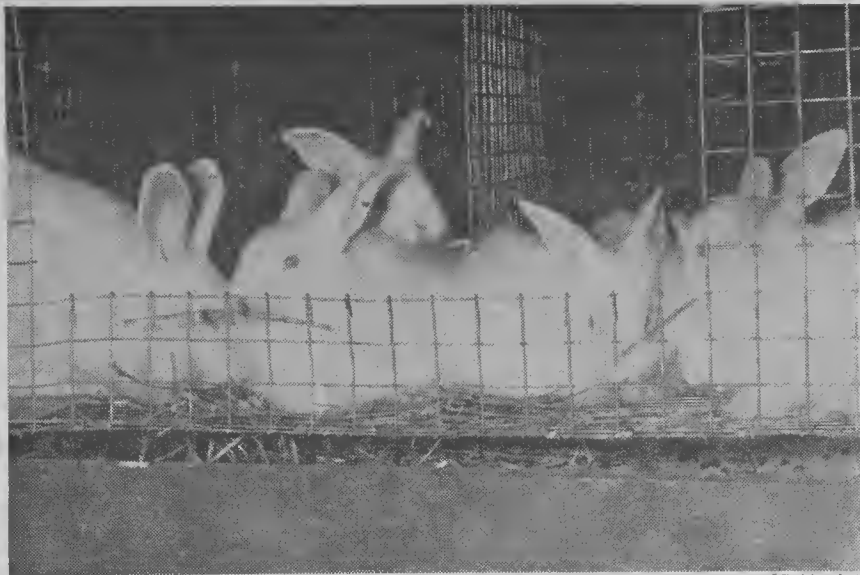
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Rabbits Anyone?



[Guide photo]

The tide of postwar immigrants from Europe stimulated a demand for rabbit meat. In stores in Ontario and Quebec, rabbit meat has been retailing for up to 89 cents per lb. The breed favored by producers is New Zealand white; 3 to 4 litters are possible a year with 7 to 8 rabbits per litter. At 8 weeks of age a 4-lb. rabbit can be produced on a ration of one-half commercial rabbit pellets and one-half hay. Feed conversion, according to Dr. Eugene Donnefer of Macdonald College, is 2.5-3 lb. of feed per lb. of gain. To be profitable, access to federally approved packing plants and retail markets is essential. These factors, rather than the economics of rabbit production, appear to be the causes of disenchantment with rabbits that has been the experience of some hopeful farmers looking for a new profitable sideline.—P.L. ✓

Charolais Again

AGRICULTURE MINISTER Christopher Soames of Britain said in the House of Commons that Charolais-sired progeny of dairy cattle (according to findings in his country so far)

showed advantages in feed conversion and killing-out percentages. In most cases the Charolais scored in live weight gains and carcass grading, although the pure Friesian gained as well and Hereford crosses graded slightly better. ✓

Shade Helps Steers

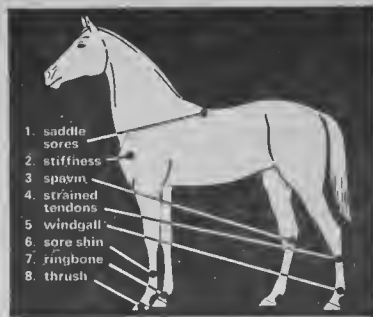
TRIALS AT THE Lethbridge Research Station of CDA indicate that fattening steers need shade to make the best possible gains. Two groups of eight yearling Hereford steers went onto irrigated pasture in 1963. One group was provided with shade consisting of a plywood roof on poles; the other was given no shade at all. The steers were fed barley in addition to the pasture. In 4½ months on pasture the steers with shade gained 412 pounds each compared to 389 pounds for the unshaded group. ✓

Wet versus Dry Hog Feeding

IT IS COMMONLY recommended that pigs be allowed to drink whatever quantity of water they need. However, this recommendation cannot always be carried out. Therefore, the University of Alberta has recently run tests which attempt to show the rate of gain, efficiency of feed utilization and carcass characteristics of pigs receiving wet feed with restricted or free choice water, and dry feed with free choice water.

The conclusions of the test show that it is best to provide free access to water, particularly to sows during gestation and lactation and young pigs on creep or starter feeds. When a liquid feed is used and free access to water is not provided, 3 lb. of water should be mixed with 1 lb. of dry feed. ✓

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Milk sampling and blood testing of animals which are marketed are the two federal safety checks which will reduce on-the-farm blood testing

[CDA photo.]

Brucellosis Battle Is Being Won

BRUCELLOSIS, Bang's disease or contagious abortion, as it has been variously called, has now been virtually eliminated from the Maritimes. This is a major accomplishment in the federal scheme for the eradication of this costly disease. It is the culmination of 10 years' work which included blood testing half a million cattle and the slaughter of 870 reactors.

Canada is divided, for purposes of administration of the anti-brucellosis

campaign, into 728 areas and 593 of these are now certified as free of brucellosis; Alberta, B.C. and Quebec have the major areas yet to be tested. It will take until about 1968 for the entire country to attain the status now reached by P.E.I., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The fact that the Maritimes has been declared free of brucellosis does not mean that Federal veterinarians can now relax their guard. In place of the costly and tedious blood testing,

which marked the early stages of eradication, two screening tests are now being used as bulwarks against reinfection:

- Milk ring tests are done at milk plants at least three times a year as a herd test. It is not considered necessary to blood test those herds which remain negative to the milk ring test. Where there are indications that a herd has become reinfected, all mature animals in that herd will be blood tested.

- All female dairy and beef cattle, over 3½ years of age, which are shipped to market are back-tagged and blood tested. Tags identify province, area or county and cattle herd.

Farmers and ranchers gain in several ways from these tests. If the tests are negative, they have the satisfaction of knowing that their herds are brucellosis free; if the tests do locate a reactor, then the danger of spreading the disease is reduced through the removal of infected animals. If, over a 3-year period, 15 per cent of the mature animals in a herd have been back-tagged and blood tested the Health of Animals Division will regard it as an adequate assurance that the herd is still brucellosis free. A further benefit of remaining free of brucellosis is the preservation of those export markets which will accept only properly vaccinated animals from

certified brucellosis free areas or listed herds.

Vaccination has been an essential weapon in reducing the level of infection, but as the eradication program progresses, emphasis will move away from vaccination; you can't entirely eliminate a disease as long as a live vaccine is used as a control measure. Tests cannot differentiate between animals which have the disease and those animals which show a reaction to the vaccine. The great danger is that animals which have been vaccinated over age will remain positive. To be eligible for the more lucrative export markets, dairy cows and heifers must have been vaccinated when between 4 to 9 months of age; beef cattle have a tolerance to 11 months of age, but effective January 1965, the requisite age for beef cattle vaccinations will be the same as those now in force for dairy cattle.

The success of the brucellosis eradication program has not, as yet, made vaccination obsolete. Vaccination of female calves should still be the rule. The latest information is that calves vaccinated as soon after 4 months of age as possible will clear up quickest; late vaccinations can lead to questionable readings on subsequent blood testing. Don't vaccinate bull calves; reproductive organs can be damaged and sterility may result.—P.L. ✓

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Strathburn Master Sunny produced 17,164 lbs. of milk, 647 lbs. of fat in 365 days as a 2-year-old. She is one of the reasons why James M. Brown, owner of Strathburn Farm and Dairy, is shown here, receiving the Holstein Master Breeder Award from Prof. G. E. Raithby of O.A.C.

Mr. James M. Brown, Almonte, Ont., milks approximately 50 top quality Holsteins, classified as follows: 3 Ex. 22 V.G. and 25 G.P. Consistently high production is most important at Strathburn Farm and Dairy to supply the 1700 quarts of milk required daily for delivery. "The cows like "Miracle" 16% Dairy Ration and milk well on it", says Mr. Brown.



Restricted Feed for Pullets

FOLLOWING MONTHS of low prices and the prospect of a further dip, an extra 30 cents per bird would look good to any egg producer. Such a bonus is attributed to the practice of restricted feeding by Keith Hollands, research officer at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"We are sure that the practice of feed restriction for growing pullets is worthwhile," says Hollands, "but we still have to find the optimum periods and degrees of restriction and whether rations should be changed."

Tests conducted at several locations across the country with both range and confinement raised birds gave consistent results over a 7-year period. At 3 weeks of age feed was reduced 10 per cent per week until the birds were fed 30 per cent below full feed levels. Feed restriction continued until the birds were 147 days of age, with the exception that the birds were returned to full feed if stressed by disease. These were the results:

- Maturity was delayed by 2 weeks.
- Birds weighed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. less at 5½ months, but only 1/10 lb. less after 12 months of production.
- Fewer small eggs were laid and there was less variation in egg size.
- Production peaked 2 per cent higher than with controls on full feed and production stayed from 2 to 8 per cent higher.
- Mortality was higher with restricted-fed birds during the growing period, but significantly lower during production.
- Feather pecking and cannibalism were both reduced. Says Hollands, "Several factors affect the net profit; liveability, egg size and production and the cost of the feed consumed. If we take all these into consideration we can show a consistent pattern of higher profits."

Contrary to what might have been expected, Hollands has found that the restricted-fed birds were less nervy than the full-fed birds. A 30 per cent reduction in feed appears to be the feasible maximum. Another observation is that birds fed twice daily will clean up most of the feed in 30 minutes and then peck away at the almost empty feeder. These birds will be active and well feathered. During the laying period when the birds are returned to full feed, consumption is high for about 1 month and then it becomes comparable to birds raised on full feed.

Several points should be borne in mind by any poultryman contemplating the use of restricted feeding.

- Feeding must be done twice daily and at regular intervals.
- Extra feeding space is essential so that all birds can feed at the same time.

- A commercial operator should have a proportion of his birds on full feed, as a control check.

- Sharper management is necessary; feed intake requirements vary with the temperature and the season.

- Labor requirements are increased with restricted feed.

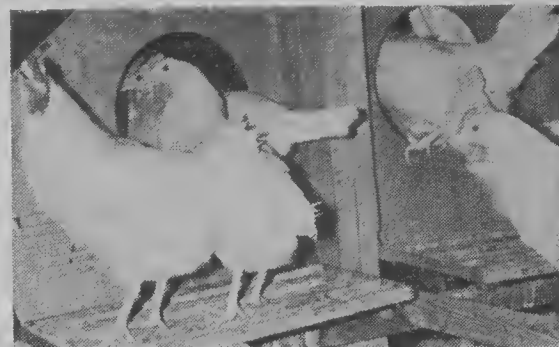
- Information on birds kept for a second season of production is very scanty.

Over a period of 7 years at several different locations across Canada, restricted feeding has given higher profit margins

[Guide photo]

- As standard rations were fed in the trials referred to, the intake of coccidiostat would be reduced along with the feed. This might ex-

plain the higher mortality during the growing period when coccidiosis and respiratory diseases were the major causes of losses.—P.L. V



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Vet-Jecta—a real work saver. A quick and easy one man operation. Simply insert a cartridge of Rubrafer Improved in the unique Vet-Jecta and you're all set to inject 12 pigs, without reloading. Four squeezes on the trigger automatically measures out one dose. There isn't an easier or faster method!

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IRON—each .84 c.c. dose contains the equivalent of 100 mg. of elemental iron...more than enough iron to prevent anemia and keep a pig growing vigorously during the critical 4 to 5 weeks before creep feeding.

VITAMIN B₁₂—each dose supplies 80 mcg...more than enough to meet a pig's daily needs until he's able to manufacture his own supply. Vitamin B₁₂ is essential for the formation of red blood cells, the lack of which can cause anemia even when sufficient iron is available.



Rubrafer Improved pays off in more pig pounds. Treated pigs have been shown to gain almost 3 times more than untreated pigs over a 4 week period. Hemoglobin blood levels of pigs treated with Rubrafer Improved were up, out of the anemia danger zone in only 1 week. Pigs injected at one week of age were protected for the entire pre-creep feeding period. Ask your dealer about Rubrafer Improved and the new Vet-Jecta, soon!

Available in 50-dose cartridges, 20 c.c. and 50 c.c. vials.

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Soils and Crops

A New Species for 1970



THIS DURUM WHEAT X Rye cross is an entirely new species of plant which is growing in a plot at the University of Manitoba.

The bread wheat which we use today was developed in the Mediterranean area about 100 years ago by accidentally crossing durum and goat grass. Dr. B. C. Jenkins, research professor at the university, hopes that this new plant will be "better than wheat." To date it has yielded 50 per cent more than wheat with 17 to 19 per cent higher protein content.

It will take time to develop the quality to that necessary for bread wheat. The head of the department, Prof. Len Shebeski, estimates that this new species may be on the market in 1970. ✓

Snow Cover Aids Winter Wheat

STUDIES AT the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, indicate that under the prevailing winter conditions there, snow cover may prove beneficial or even decisive in the survival of winter wheat. In the trials, snow fences were used to accumulate snow cover over stands of winter wheat. These were compared with open fields where little or no snow accumulated. During the 6 years the trials have been run, there has been no occurrence of winter destruction of wheat under snow cover. ✓

Control Weeds After Harvest

WEED CONTROL is a means of increasing the profit derived from a crop. It may be too late to do anything about this year's profit but now is the time to consider methods of controlling weeds for next year.

"Ideally we don't want weed seeds going back into the soil and the roots of perennial weeds must be destroyed," says Prof. G. W. Anderson, crop science department, OAC, Guelph. "When moist weather and good weed growth occur during late August and early September farmers have an opportunity to make sure that weeds have little chance to infest next year's crop."

More than one application of 2,4-D is usually needed to kill certain weeds like bindweed, plantain,

sow thistle and Canada thistle. A good time to apply a second spray is in the fall when weeds are more susceptible to control. Another reason for spraying in the fall is that many weeds such as pepper grass, penny cress, shepherds purse, fleabane and wild carrot are just starting to grow. Spraying them in the seedling stage kills them easily. Also some late annuals like ragweed that might have missed an earlier control can be knocked out before setting seed.

One pound of 2,4-D per acre should give good results. Other chemicals can be used for specific purposes like Dalapon for quackgrass. These treatments are listed in the Ontario Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 75 "Guide to Chemical Weed Control," available through county offices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. ✓

New Forage Varieties

THERE ARE three new varieties of crested wheatgrass suitable for growing on the prairies this year. They are Fairway, Summit and Nordan. Fairway is short and very persistent, whereas Summit and Nordan grow taller and therefore are better suited for hay production. The latter two also yield more when growing in mixture with alfalfa, and are recommended ahead of Fairway in mixtures.

There are also two prairie-bred alfalfa varieties, Rambler and Beaver, which are recommended above all others. Rambler has creeping roots, is very hardy and drought resistant, and is well suited for hay and pasture use on dry land throughout the prairies. Beaver is wilt-resistant and should be grown in preference to other varieties on irrigated land for hay. Grimm and Ladak are the old standby varieties which are quite satisfactory if seed of the other varieties is in short supply. Vernal, a new variety developed in Wisconsin, is not as hardy as the other three mentioned but can be used where bacterial wilt is a problem.

A new variety of bromegrass, Carleton, and a new variety of intermediate wheatgrass, Chief, developed by Canada Department of Agriculture, Saskatoon, were released several years ago and should be used in preference to Common because of their higher seed and forage yielding ability.

Sawki is a new variety of Russian wild ryegrass developed at the Experimental Farm, Swift Current. It grows more erect than Common, making seed harvesting easier, and also produces more forage. Seed of this new variety will be in short supply for another year. ✓

Nitrogen on Solonetz Soils

FARMERS on solonetz soils can get a big increase in dry matter yields of forage crops by applying nitrogen fertilizer. Trials at the Vegreville Soils Research Station indicate that



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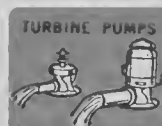
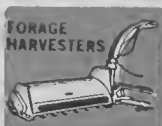
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SOILS AND CROPS

the fertilizer also results in much more efficient use of available water. Dr. R. R. Cairns reports a 3- to 6-fold increase in the efficiency of water utilization in the production of dry matter by the fertilized crop compared to unfertilized crop. He suggests that the fertilized crop must have procured water from a greater depth and made more efficient use of it. He reports that the use of fertilizer has consistently given higher yields for both cereals and hay. However, the use of gypsum, deep plowing and deep cultivation have failed to show any appreciable benefit in work conducted at the station. V

New Tobacco Crop



MORE CANADIANS than ever are enjoying smoking cigars. Because imports of cigar wrapper leaf are climbing to over \$2,500,000 yearly, there is a sudden interest in producing this type of tobacco in southwestern Ontario. The initial project was launched this year in Norfolk County by two major firms (Imperial Leaf Tobacco Company and the General Cigar Company).

Cigar wrapper leaf requires prima donna treatment. The entire planting is made under a cloth-covered field to induce growth of a delicate, silky textured leaf with a pleasing aroma. The cloth filters the sun and helps create a tropic-like humidity.

Thanks to cigar-loving Canadians, southwestern Ontario is likely to gain a new farm industry. V

A New Look at Forage Quality

"**VERY LITTLE WORK** has been done on pasture studies in Canada," says Dr. Eugene Donefer of Animal Science at Macdonald College. "Pasture studies based on cutting and feeding the crop can be misleading, as they entirely neglect an animal's grazing habits. If consumption and quality of forage could be increased, the result could be reduced concentrate requirements."

Is palatability the key to forage intake? Definitely not! claims Donefer. He says intake depends on physical composition, not upon palatability. In support of this, he can point to sheep feeding trials in which very little straw was consumed. Yet when the straw was pelleted with oat hulls, consumption shot up to 3 pounds daily.

Sheep are useful and economic

animals for evaluating pastures. Results of feeding trials with sheep may be interpreted for other animals, such as cattle.

How do you find an accurate measurement for pasture, unless the actual intake of animals can be established? This hurdle has been overcome at Macdonald by operating on the esophagus, or gullet, of sheep so that there is permanent access for the taking of samples directly from the animal's mouths. If desired, a bag can be attached to catch the forage actually consumed. In earlier experiments, a tube was inserted in the gullet but latterly an Australian technique utilizing a rubber plug in the incision has been found to be more satisfactory.

This rather bizarre idea for measuring the worth of pasture is comparable to bloat studies for which an observation panel is inserted in the side of the rumen. These panels have been assisting researchers to find the answers to longstanding questions.

At Macdonald College, "operation esophagus" is being carried on in conjunction with longstanding work with artificial rumens. Together they will give a clearer idea of what is a good pasture — not what we think is good, but what the grazing animal actually finds to be good. Quality, to Donefer, means the voluntary intake of energy and this is a more realistic measure than mere palatability.—P.L. V

Brome for Roadsides

BROME GRASS is the best forage for roadside seeding in moister areas of Saskatchewan such as the Black Soil Zone, says Dr. R. P. Knowles, Canada Agriculture Research Station, Saskatoon. However, if farmers are interested in roadsides as good sources of high quality feed, they should grow brome-alfalfa mixtures. Where conditions are usually dry, as in the southwest part of the province, crested wheatgrass should be grown. V

Ag Reps for Russia

PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV has told collective farm leaders that the U.S.S.R. may set up a corps of Western-style agricultural representatives or county agents to travel the countryside advising farmers. He also is reported to have said his government would begin organizing large-scale chicken farms after the American pattern. V





This rat costs you \$40 a year!

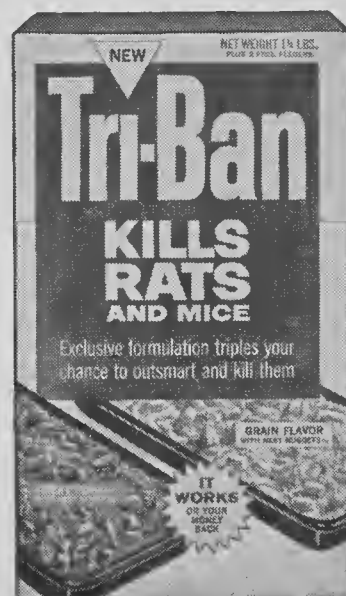
New TRI-BAN kills all your rats or your money back!

We mean all! When used as directed, this amazing new rat killer will wipe out every last one of these grain-stealing, disease-spreading creatures or you get your money back in full. How can we make this unconditional guarantee? Here's how:

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If you are feeling out of sorts half the time, it may be due to a rundown condition. Why not try Dr. Chase Nerve Food? Over the years, its beneficial ingredients have proved helpful to thousands of people just like you.



Taken as directed, this time-tested remedy helps improve the blood and, thus, helps restore a general feeling of well-being. The tonic benefits of Dr. Chase Nerve Food can help you feel your old self again.

HELPS FIGHT FATIGUE

Management

The Importance of Making a Will

by GARY CARLSON
Saskatchewan Dept. of Agriculture

THE FUTURE WELFARE of a family is affected by the way in which an estate is planned, managed and transferred. Wills are an important part of estate planning.

H. D. McRorie, farm management specialist, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, states that probably the single most important

aspect of making a will is that the person himself, rather than the province, determines how his estate is to be passed on when he dies. There is no question but that the estate will be distributed even when a person dies without a will. A strong possibility exists, however, that it might not be distributed in line with his wishes.

A will is a document whereby a person directs how and to whom he wishes his property transferred in the event of his death. Here are some important facts about wills.

- When a person dies without leaving a will, he is said to have died *intestate*. A number of problems result when there isn't a will. The distribution of the estate may not be equitable. Where children are very young and an official guardian is not named an estate settlement may take years to complete. There is the appointment of an administrator who must be bonded. This can be costly if the estate is not settled for several years.

- A carefully prepared will is the most important feature of proper estate planning. A properly drawn will provides the best assurance that an individual's wishes will be clearly expressed and his assets transferred in the manner intended.

- A will is flexible and can be changed at any time.

- A person must usually be 21 years old and mentally sound before legally making a will.

- Marriage revokes a will, also all previous wills are revoked by a will made at a later date.

- Holograph or handwritten wills are recognized in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories. These wills are signed by the person making the will and there are no witnesses. This type of will is more easily misunderstood and contested than formally prepared wills.

- The formal will is recommended and is generally prepared with the assistance of a legal representative. Two witnesses must be present when the testator (person making the will) signs the document.

- The provisions of a will should include: the date of the will and identification of the testator, a clause to revoke previous wills, the appointment of executors and provision for distribution of assets. Naming a guardian is important as is the common disaster clause—in case both husband and wife die at the same time this clause provides directions as how the estate is to be settled.

Directions should also be given to indicate how the estate is to be

distributed if the main beneficiary dies before the testator.

SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Common Disaster

The possibility of a common disaster or accident whereby both husband and wife die at the same time is particularly important if there are no children. In such cases, the older person's estate passes to the younger person's next of kin unless the will stipulates otherwise. In many instances, the testator stipulates that his wife must survive him by a certain period of time (for example 30 days) before she can receive the estate.

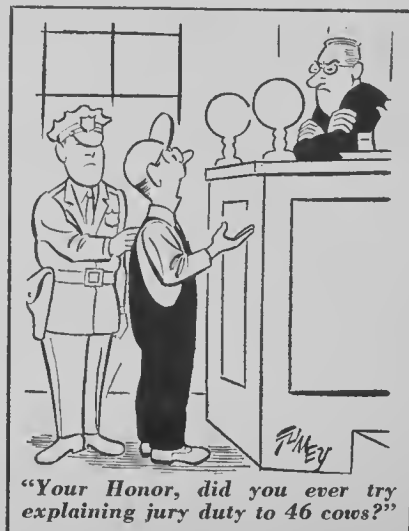
Even if there are children, a common disaster clause should be considered, because it will be necessary to determine distribution of property among the children and to name a guardian for those children under 21 years of age.

Trust Wills

In this type of will the testator gives a person the right to a life interest in certain property but does not transfer ownership rights to this person. The beneficiary takes possession and is entitled to the income earned from it. He cannot sell the property when this person dies, the property is passed on directly and absolutely to someone else designated by the original testator. In this type of will, estate taxes and settlement costs can be saved and the testator is able to provide a livelihood for a person while still having control of the eventual transfer. For example, a trust will may be desirable in cases where a farm son has worked a number of years on his father's farm and intends to seek his livelihood through farming, and where the life estate adequately provides for the widow's needs.

Property Held Jointly

There are two main types: tenants in common and joint tenancy. Tenants in common, the usual form of property ownership, can be transferred by will. Joint tenancy is the type of ownership which passes automatically to the surviving member(s) of the joint arrangement. It is not transferable by will. Although it provides some saving in transfer and other settlement costs, there may be a gift tax problem. ✓



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So why not put that new truck, disc harrow or side rake to work soon—see your nearest B of M branch today!



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Marketing



A visible weighing system registers weights on board (upper left) while stock is in show pen

[Guide photos

A Community Project—Gladstone Auction Mart

It recently celebrated its first birthday by passing the million-dollar mark in cattle sales

IN 1961 a group of farmers and town businessmen in Gladstone, Man., decided that a livestock auction mart would provide a useful service in their community. They incorporated the Gladstone Auction Mart Ltd. in 1962 and sold shares at \$50 with a limit of 10 shares to one person. With the help of a loan from the Industrial Development Board they constructed a sales barn and holding pens, now valued at about \$45,000.

Sales are held every Friday and both independent and packer buyers

attend. Scarcely a Friday goes by when the stands are not full of spectators from the surrounding countryside. Buyers are not bonded but must pay cash unless special arrangements are made.

The greatest value of a community auction market such as the one at Gladstone is the way it can serve as the district's market place, where local livestock can be bought and sold. It can save buyers and sellers the need to go to Winnipeg and it can reduce shipping losses. With butcher cattle, of course, the larger center may provide the best market. But for feeder cattle, the local auction market can serve very well.

Any auction market must provide satisfactory prices—ones comparable to those that can be obtained in larger centers, if it is to attract patronage and become a profitable venture. Active buyers and proficient auctioneers are necessary to make a successful auction. These, the Gladstone market seems to have obtained.

The Gladstone market sells mostly cattle and weanling pigs although it will sell all types of livestock. To date it has handled 2,000 market hogs. One purebred cattle sale was a surprising success when 65 head sold at an average value of \$400 each.

The charges levied at Gladstone are 2 per cent of sales value for handling (no shrinkage counted) with a minimum of \$1 and a maximum of \$4 per head.

The Gladstone auction market is an example of self-help at its best. It is proving to be an asset to both farmers and to the town businessmen. It is helping to create a better community spirit as well for on Fridays, when the sale is on, Gladstone changes from a quiet country town to a busy and bustling center with a country fair atmosphere in which the local merchants prosper.—L.Q. V



The Gladstone Auction Mart was set up by local farmers and has become a thriving market place



During one of the larger cattle sales 400 head passed to the block through these well-maintained holding pens

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BUT WITH A
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Smoother rolling—by hand or machine

Longer Shelf Life for Vegetables

A CHEMICAL NOW LICENSED in California may prolong the shelf life of locally grown radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery and lettuce at harvest time according to Dr. W. T. Andrew, University of Alberta horticulturist. When applied about harvest time, the chemical, N6 benzyladenine, retards loss of color and general deterioration of quality probably because it slows down oxidation of chlorophyll.

University experiments show that both cabbage and radishes retain

their freshness much better when treated with N6 benzyladenine. For example, radishes dipped in a solution of the chemical retained their freshness and color during a 55-day test period at 36 degrees. Untreated radishes wilted and turned yellow. Research indicates that the chemical is even more effective at higher temperatures. Similar results were obtained with radishes stored for 25 days at 46 degrees.

Similar results were obtained with cabbage. After 45 days' storage,

chemically treated cabbage retained two to four times as much chlorophyll. Cabbages treated in the field before harvesting were much greener and were rated superior by a consumer panel after 4 weeks' storage at 40 degrees.

Dr. Andrew says the use of N6 benzyladenine appears to have good possibilities especially where less than ideal storage conditions are available and vegetables must be stored for a long time. Treated vegetables would also be more competitive with imported fresh vegetables. ✓

Honey Business Goes Modern

SPECIALIZATION is coming to the honey business. During the past decade the number of beekeepers in Saskatchewan dropped from 2,600 to 1,600 but honey production remained at about 4 million pounds during that time. The small producer has either dropped out or changed over to a larger operation, and according to provincial apiarist, D. M. McCutcheon, it is better for the industry that more and more beekeepers are putting honey production on a full-time basis. He went on to say that better management in the larger production units has resulted in a 30 per cent increase in production per hive during the last 10-year period as compared with the previous 10-year period.

Mr. McCutcheon says that the prairie provinces are rapidly becoming the honey production center of Canada. Although per capita consumption has dropped during the past 25 years, recent marketing developments may reverse this trend. Brand name companies now package honey under their trademark to extend their line on grocers' shelves. ✓

Protect Trees from Winter Damage

JUST BEFORE freeze-up, soak evergreens, fruit trees and other ornamental trees and shrubs with water, advises P. D. McCalla, supervisor of horticulture with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. This treatment helps to reduce the incidence of winter damage by preventing the wood from drying out.

Such watering should be done before the ground freezes. The best time, in a normal year, is late in October. However, care should be taken not to soak the trees just before a warm spell because a combination of water and warm weather could induce growth and so make them vulnerable to winter damage. ✓

Make those 
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 you've always
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In farming, as in any other business, the need will arise for ready cash to finance improvements to property or buildings, for the purchase of equipment, or for some other useful purpose. At such a time a *Farm Improvement Loan*, arranged through the Royal Bank, is often the simple answer. Loans are available up to \$7,500. Repayment can be arranged by convenient instal-

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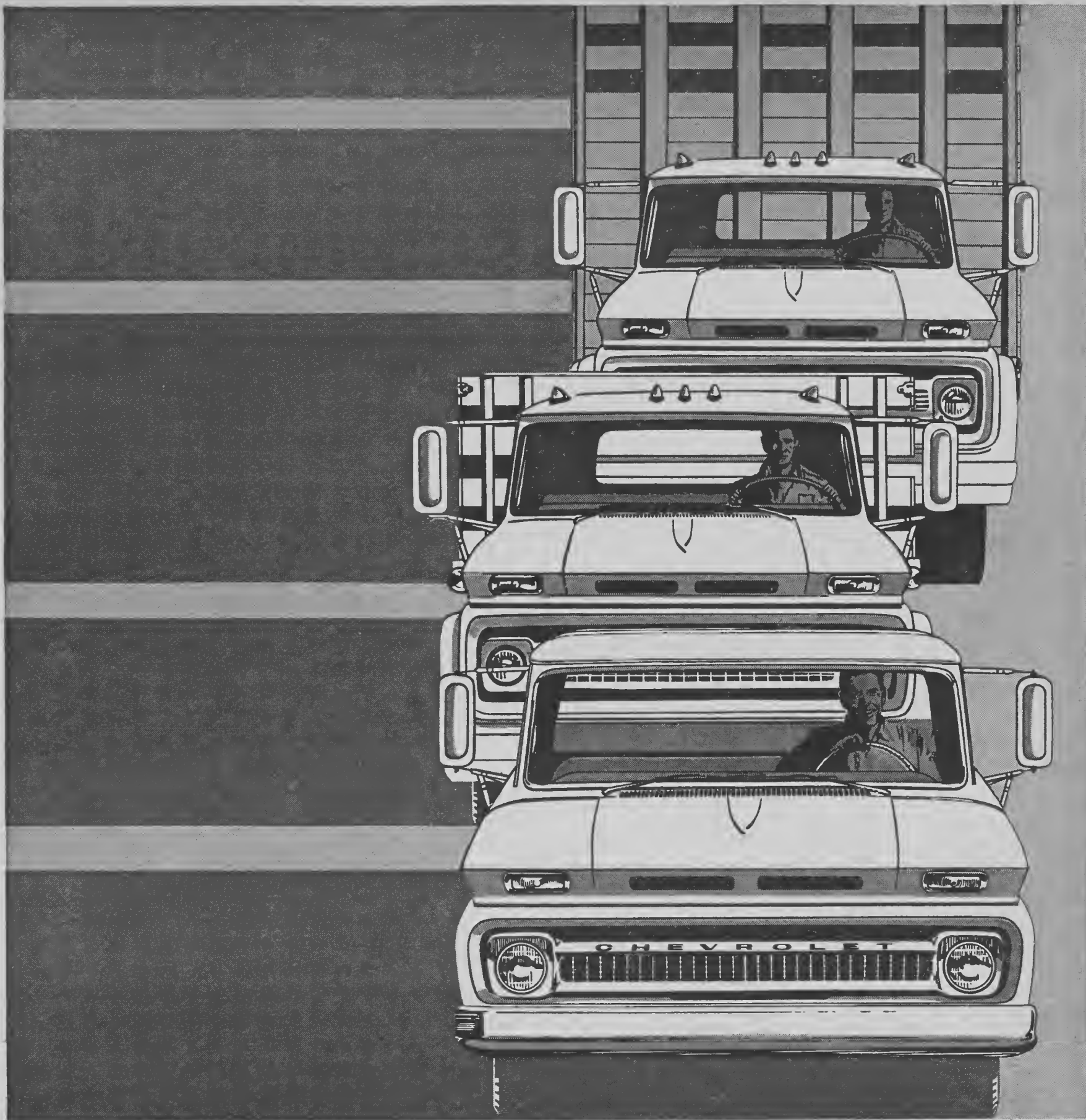


ROYAL BANK

RB-62-6



Harry Smith toots a mean horn at cherry harvest time. This Blenheim, Ont., cherry grower foiled hungry starlings by rigging up a network of loudspeakers in his orchard. Music and voice received on the home radio goes through a power amplifier linked by wire to the loudspeakers. Starlings dislike the sounds and stay away. Most of the human pickers, however, are usually very delighted with the entertainment.—A. Goodwin



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Every '65 Chevy has it—WORKPOWER! Workpower to do a good job on the tough jobs...workpower to keep going on the rough jobs...workpower to carry every load...workpower to make a pickup work easier. Whatever you need in a truck—workpower makes Chevrolet your best investment! See Chevrolet's team of tough, dependable workpower trucks for '65 at your Chevrolet dealer's now.





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Fir plywood makes tight, draught-free farm buildings. Big 4 ft. by 8 ft. sheets are light in weight and easy to handle. In large buildings and small, self-bracing fir and other western softwood plywoods (edge-marked PMBC) provide rigidity and lasting strength. Nails hold well.

Build for less with plywood marked PMBC. Large, uniformly sized panels go up quickly, giving full value coverage with little or no waste. Labour costs are reduced. No special skills or costly tools are needed. Plan and build with fir plywood for lowest overall cost and longer lasting

strength. When you order from your lumber dealer, ask for free plans of pole frame and rigid frame buildings,



or write to 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

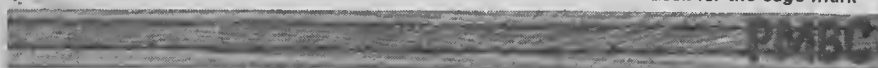
Fir and other western softwood plywoods are ideal for lining the interiors of farm buildings. Plywood stands up well to hard knocks and is resistant to damage by livestock and poultry. With plywood, condensation is reduced — linings are easy to keep sanitary.

Waterproof Glue **FIR PLYWOOD**

Plywood edge-marked PMBC has Waterproof Glue
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F-64-H

Look for the edge-mark



Mechanics



Close-up of
Orly Friesen and his
feed intake control

[Gulde photos]

Feed Intake Control for Combines

ORLY FRIESEN of Rosthern, Sask., who is studying for his Master's Degree at the University of Saskatchewan, has developed an automatic feed control mechanism for grain combines which adjusts machine speed according to the load of grain on the cylinder. The new device performs much the same function as an engine speed governor except that it controls the combine's variable speed drive instead of the engine. It can "sense" any change of load on the cylinder. This change is passed along to a hydraulically operated control device which, in turn, goes to work on the combine's variable speed drive. If the intake of grain gets too heavy, it slows the machine down. When the crop starts to thin out again, the speed picks up.

This summer, Friesen's feed intake control was tested on wheat, rye and

oat crops on the farm of Sam and Ken Anderson, about 8 miles south of Arcola, Sask.

"We're trying to find just what settings should be put on the machine for various crops and conditions," Orly explained. "The operator can override this device and control the combine manually at any time."

Orly Friesen got the idea from a Russian technical paper on controlling harvesting machine speed through the intake load on the cylinder. In Russia, it is being tested for tractor-drawn combines. Using materials which cost about \$100, Orly developed his feed control mechanism for self-propelled machines. The university has applied for a patent on it. If any financial benefit ensues, student and college share the proceeds on a 50-50 basis. — C.V.F. V



Testing the control on
an AMA combine on a
farm near Arcola, Sask.

Concrete Tested as Ditch Liner

IN THE IRRIGATED areas of southern Alberta, polyethylene and compacted clay have been accepted as suitable lining materials for control of seepage from canals and laterals. Concrete, in common use in the United States, has never been introduced in this area. A major factor in delaying its inception has been the lack of adequate knowledge of its performance in the cold climate

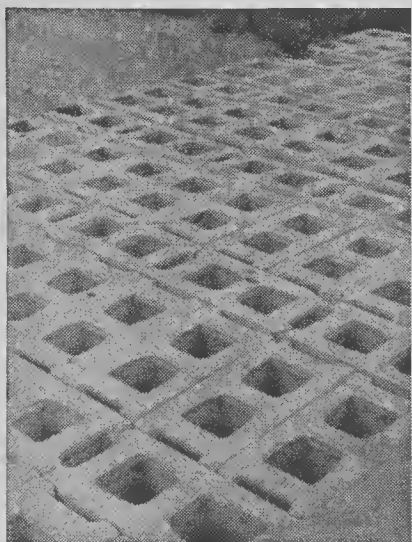
in this area. There is some doubt if concrete will withstand the destructive forces of frost action resulting from the alternate freezing and thawing conditions produced by chinook winds.

Another factor is the high initial cost of concrete. This, however, is probably offset by low annual cost, due mainly to long life expectancy. In addition, concrete has the following advantages over most other lining materials:

1. More positive seepage control.

2. Better control of irrigation water and improved efficiency of water use.
3. Increased stream velocity and reduced ditch size for the same size of stream.
4. Elimination of erosion problems.
5. Low maintenance requirement.

In tests on concrete as a lining material in southern Alberta, a 1,550-foot section of concrete-lined farm irrigation ditch was installed in 1963 near Hays. The average lining thickness was 3.6 inches. No reinforcing steel was used. The concrete was placed by an inexpensive Fullerform slipform machine. Pre-lining ponding tests revealed a surprisingly high seepage rate of 0.34 cubic foot per square foot of wetted perimeter per day — surprising because high rates of seepage are usually associated with soils lighter in texture than the Chin loam at this site. In spite of the high seepage rate, a groundwater table had not yet developed within 10 feet of the ground surface, probably because the area had been brought under irrigation only 1 year previously. V



Features of this Texas gate made of used cindercrete blocks on the farm of H. A. Morton of Gladstone, Man., are:

- Has stood up well
- Inexpensive
- Easily moved and replaced.

Minimum Tillage for Potatoes

MINIMUM TILLAGE for potatoes may be a successful practice in the Red River Valley of the north.

G. W. French of United States Department of Agriculture says that in experiments in which potatoes were planted in untilled wheat stubble, yields and quality were not significantly different on plots that were untilled, plowed, or deep-tilled with a chisel.

French and Dr. G. R. Blake, soil scientist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, conducted the research on the Red River Valley Potato Growers Research Farm near Grand Forks, N.D. Their results suggest that Red River Valley potato growers may make significant reductions in production costs by eliminating seedbed preparations where potatoes follow small grain.

French and Dr. Blake compared no tillage, deep tillage in the fall, deep tillage in the spring, plowing to a depth of 6 inches in the fall, and plowing in the spring. On the deep tillage plots, chisel points

spaced 11 inches apart penetrated the soil 8 to 10 inches.

All plots were on land that had been in winter wheat during the previous growing season. Spring plowing and deep tillage were completed 1 to 4 days before planting.

The agricultural engineer reports no difficulty planting directly in stubble in 2 of the 3 years. In 1963, when the amount of stubble was greater than in the two preceding years, the straw frequently clogged the furrow opener discs on the planter and interfered with the first cultivation. Later cultivations were carried out without difficulty. Com-

plete weed control was achieved each year by cultivations applied uniformly to all plots.

Early weed growth was much greater on the unplowed plots, the engineer said. The furrow openers and covering discs on the planter removed the weeds in the rows, and cultivation eliminated weeds between rows. Control was uniformly effective after the second cultivation.

No-tillage delayed early emergence, French said, but the final stand was not affected.

Plots plowed in the fall or spring yielded less than the no-tillage treatment in all but one test. Yields on

fall-plowed and untilled plots were equal in a season with high May rainfall.

Tillage treatment did not affect digger operation. V

Water, Sewage Systems Popular

A TOTAL OF 2,129 farmers ordered materials for farm water and sewage installations through Saskatchewan's Family Farm Improvement Branch in April, May and June. This is a 45 per cent increase over the record number of orders placed during the period a year ago. V

Why you should replace spark plugs now!

Tractor spark plugs used in spring plowing have, in almost every case, begun to misfire. This misfiring usually goes unnoticed, but it costs money in wasted fuel and lost power. Here's what it amounts to...

If you go into harvesting or fall plowing with worn spark plugs on your tractor, your fuel dollar surely won't buy a dollar's worth of performance—it's more like 92 cents' worth! This is what hundreds of farmers found in dynamometer tests across the country. Tractors running on the same plugs longer than 250 hours were wasting 8% of their fuel and losing 7% of their power, on the average. And most of the farmers were really surprised at these losses because they hadn't noticed any rough running or loss of power. Here's the reason...

A tractor engine, unlike the engine in a car or truck, works under heavy load most of the time. Under load, spark plug condition becomes critical. As electrodes wear and fouling deposits accumulate on the spark plug's core nose, hidden misfiring develops. This misfiring usually starts after about 250 hours of operation (about six months on the average tractor). And it can actually account for fuel and power losses of up to 30% and more before

misfiring or power loss becomes apparent to the tractor operator.

To avoid this serious problem replace spark plugs regularly in tractor and other power equipment. Start with a set of new Champions *now*. It will cost you less than running on a set of worn plugs this fall! And you can save fuel money on all your farm engines too, by replacing spark plugs regularly. See your Champion Dealer for all your spark plug replacements.



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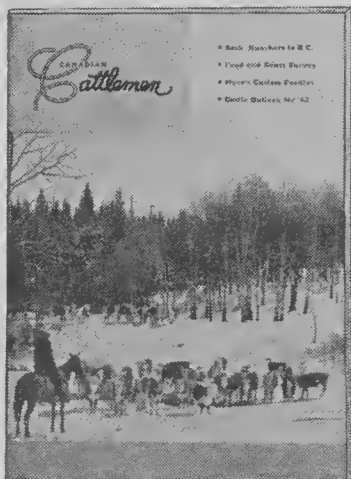
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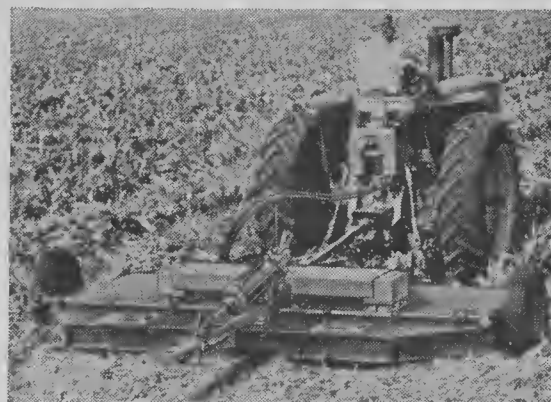
What's New

Fertilizer Broadcaster

The Lely 2000 Fertilizer Broadcaster has a capacity of up to 2,000 lb. This model will broadcast grass, legume and rapeseed and agricultural chemicals. Easy cleaning adds to machine life and performance. (Lely Ltd.) (483)



Four-Row Shredder



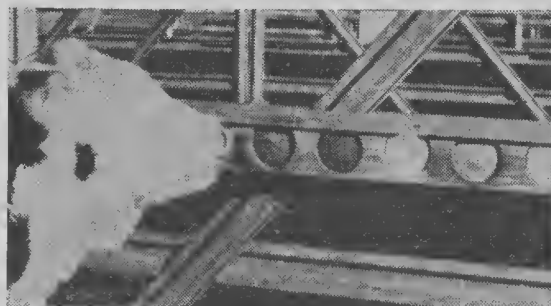
The heavy duty disc hitch mounted on this 12-foot shredder makes shredding and discing in one operation possible. This pull-type shredder has hydraulic controls although a 6-foot model is available as a pull-type with a 3-point hitch and with manual controls as an optional. (Gehl Bros. Manufacturing Co.) (484)

Low-Profile Tractor

The hood of this tractor slopes downward for better visibility. The muffler is placed under the hood so only the exhaust pipe shows. The fuel tank is at the rear. Controls are grouped on the right fender and the instrument panel is hooded. (Allis - Chalmers Mfg. Co.) (485)



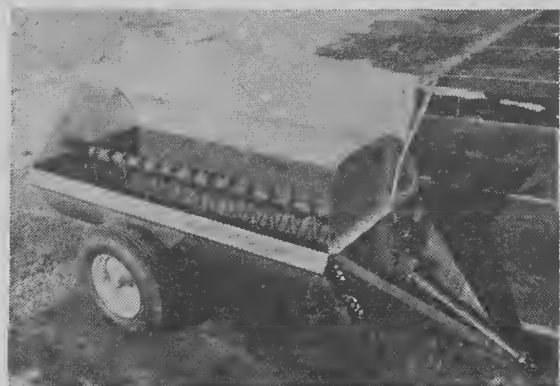
Nutrient Blocks



These five nutrient blocks containing manganese, iron, cobalt, copper, and zinc, can be inserted in a simple wooden feeder hung at nose height to enable cattle to balance their own mineral requirements. Weather-proof blocks are color-coded for re-ordering. (S. J. Stokes Co. of Canada Ltd.) (486)

Flail Spreader

This tank type spreader is said to handle everything from liquid to frozen solids, spreading in a fine pattern controlled by P.T.O. speeds. Spreading is done by chain flails. (New Holland Machine Co.) (487)



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

Homemakers' Hints

I save time on wash day by partly filling my regular washing machine with warm water, adding mild soap and running the machine for just a few minutes to wash fine white and pastel sweaters, blouses and undies which would otherwise require hand washing. When these are done, I fill the machine with hot water and add regular soap for the rest of the laundry. — Mrs. Peter Lugtigheid, Blenheim, Ont.

My nylon winter-weight gloves had mud on them, so I threw them in with the last load of washing. The mud went, but when dry, my gloves were a mass of lint. Brushing was little use. I wrapped adhesive tape, sticky side out, around my hand and brushed my gloves with it. In seconds, it had gathered all the lint. — Mrs. D. H. Barr, Duncan, B.C.

You can prevent whipped cream from becoming thin and milky toward the bottom after standing in the refrigerator. Just add one teaspoon of instant pudding per cup of whipping cream, and you can prepare the cream well in advance. — M. H., Grosse Isle, Man.

When the house is not very warm, I use the electric heating pad, set at medium heat, under the bowl of bread dough while the dough is rising. It keeps the dough nice and warm. — Mrs. Hjalmar Mattson, Declin, Ont.

Make your potholders round, rather than square, if you want them to stay clean longer. There are no corners to dangle into your cooking! — Mrs. Margaret Hare, Salmon Arm, B.C.

When I make a graham wafer pie, I ml. the wafer crust right in the baking pan. This saves time and an extra dish. — Mrs. J. A. Leonard, Cochrane, Ont.

To save time spent beating out the lumps, I put the dry cake mix through the sieve before adding any liquid. — Mrs. M. Granlund, Ponoka, Alta.

Place a thick rug under your feet while you iron, and you will find that you do not tire as easily. — Mrs. R. Bastell, Acton, Ont.

To keep small pieces of wool and yarn neat, wrap them around used matchbook covers and close the flap. — Mrs. A. M. Batcs, North Surrey, B.C.

When painting with enamel, the tin in a container of hot water. This keeps the enamel thin and gives you a better finish when it dries. — Mrs. W. L. Udell, Brandon, Man.

Thread to be used for hand sewing will not snarl and break as easily if you pull it through to even lengths and knot each end singly, rather than knotting them together. — Mrs. Norman Sloan, Reaboro, Ont.



Gala Dessert Roll

Looks like a Party!

Chiffon-light dessert with a luscious, rum-flavored cream filling. Bake it with Magic and serve it with pride—fresh-made, or later as a frozen delight!

GALA DESSERT ROLL

2 oz. unsweetened chocolate	½ tsp. salt	⅓ cup water
1 cup sifted pastry flour	¾ cup fine granulated sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
or ⅓ cup sifted all-purpose flour	¼ cup cooking (salad) oil	¼ tsp. Gillet's Cream of Tartar
1½ tps. Magic Baking Powder	3 egg yolks	½ cup egg whites (at room temp.)

Grease a jelly roll pan (approx. 10½ x 15½ inches); line with waxed paper; grease paper. Melt chocolate; cool slightly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Make a well in flour mixture; add oil, egg yolks, water, vanilla and chocolate. Mix liquids a little with wooden spoon; combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Sprinkle cream of tartar over egg whites; beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for meringue). Fold in batter, part at a time. Turn into prepared pan; spread evenly. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°) 18 to 20 minutes. Turn out at once onto a granulated-sugar-sprinkled tea towel; peel off paper; trim away crusts and, beginning at a narrow edge, roll

up cake in towel, jelly-roll fashion. Cool completely on wire rack. Unroll cake, spread with ⅔ of the following Whipped Cream Filling, re-roll and spread with remaining whipped cream. Decorate with shaved chocolate. Chill at least 1 hour or freeze, wrap and keep frozen to serve as a frozen dessert.

WHIPPED CREAM FILLING: Soften 2 tps. plain gelatine in 2 tps. cold water; melt over boiling water; cool. Beat 1 pint (2½ cups) whipping cream until thickened; add gelatine all at once; beat until cream is almost stiff. Gradually beat in ⅓ cup sifted icing sugar, ¼ tsp. vanilla and 2 tps. rum flavoring or 3 tps. rum or ½ tsp. almond or peppermint extract. Beat until stiff.

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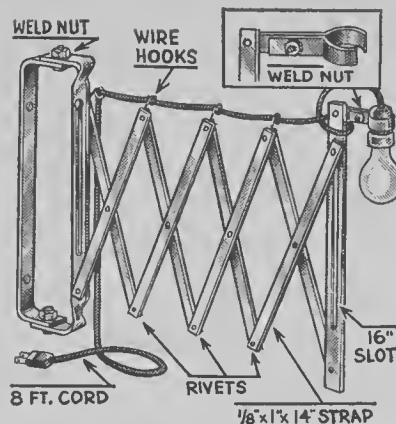
CLEAN ACROSS CANADA

Workshop

Extension Lamp

A handy extension lamp for your workshop can be built from 1" x 1/8" strap steel with very little trouble. The wall bracket is made from a 22" length bent at 90° 1 1/2" from each end. Mounted on

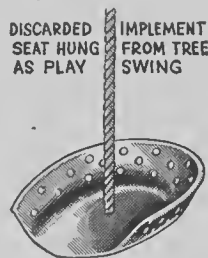
this is a 22 1/2" length in which a 5/16" slot 16" long has been cut. It is then bent 1 1/2" from the ends. The extending section is made from eight 14" lengths of strap steel riveted 1/2" from the ends and at the center. The member which holds



the lamp should be a 19" length with a similar 16" slot. The lamp is held by two lengths curved to fit the socket. The cord is attached to the lamp by wire clips as shown. All holes are 5/16" in diameter. —A.C., Sask. ✓

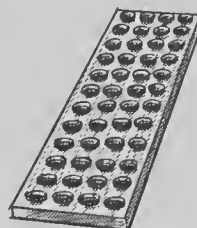
Swing

A discarded implement seat can be turned into a child's swing by simply knotting the rope through the center of the seat. — A.W., Alta. ✓



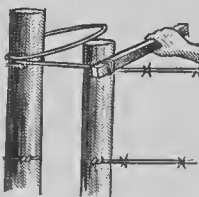
Winter Tip

To make a traction board for cars when they are stuck on ice, snow or even mud, take a piece of board about 30" long by 6" or 8" wide and nail bottle caps on each side. When stuck, slide under wheel that is slipping. One side will grip the ice, the other the tire, and out you come. —H.W.H., Ont. ✓



Gate Tightener

Closing a tight gate often presents a problem. However, a piece of wood wired to the gate post can act as a lever and make the chore much more simple. —J.J.E.H., Alta. ✓



Derrick

Your box hoist can double as a handy derrick if you tie a long pole to the box and extend it over the cab. I find it particularly useful when I'm lifting pipe from a well. — G.E.H., Alta. ✓



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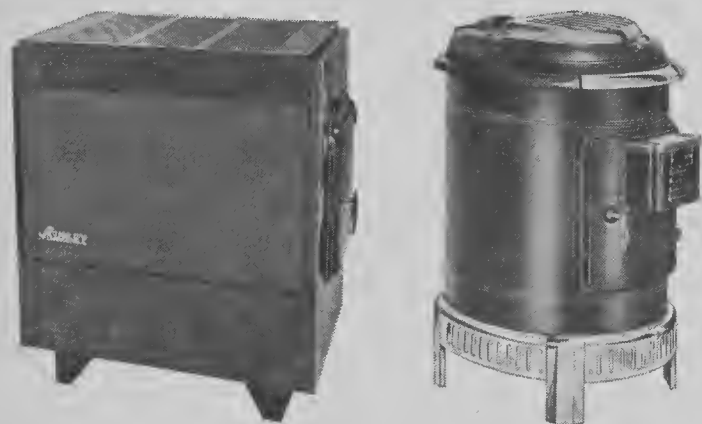
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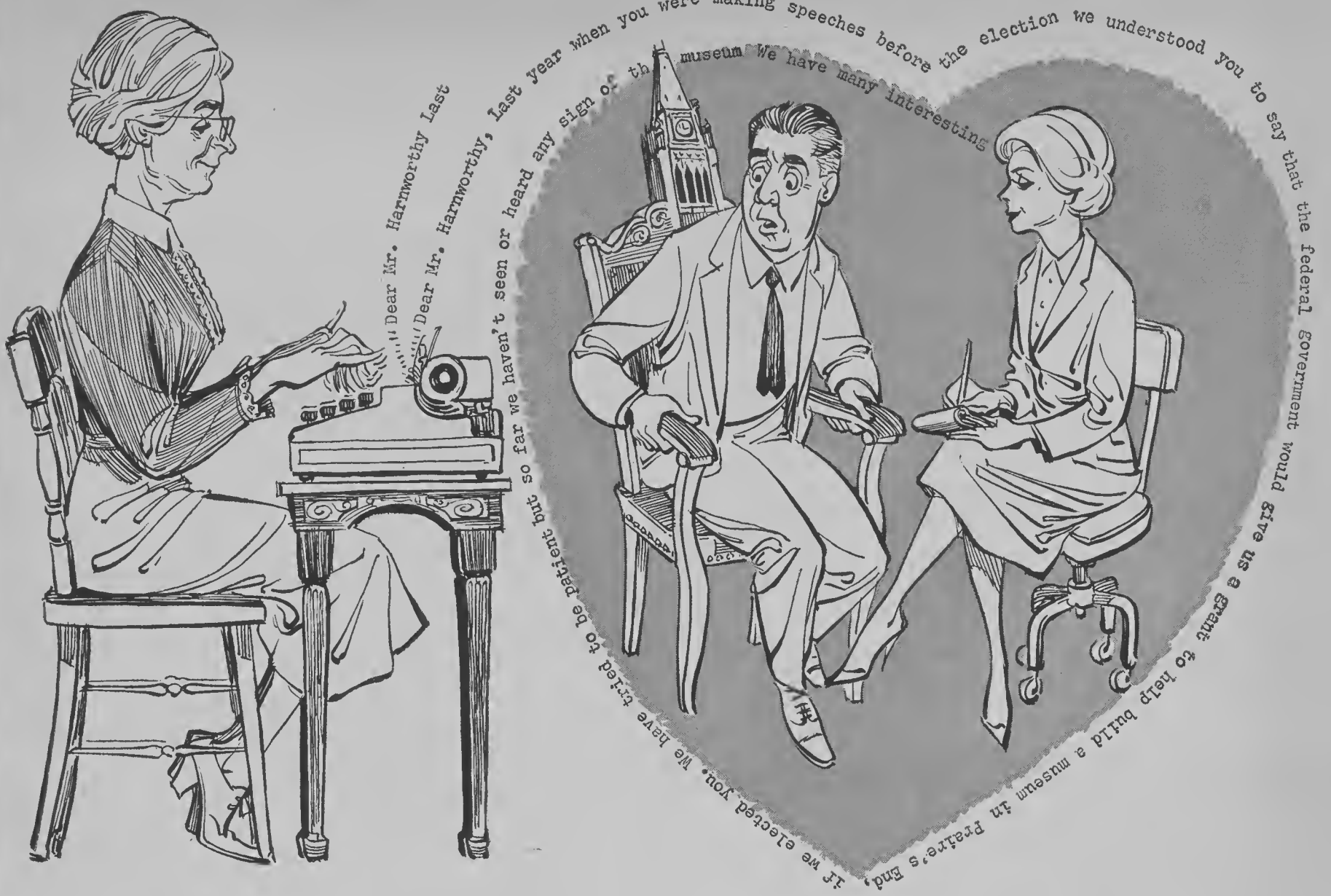
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The Honorable Member from Prairie's End

Prairie's End, Alta.
January 30, 1964

Mr. J. Q. Harnworthy, M.P.
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

Last year when you were making speeches before the election we understood you to say that the federal government would give us a grant to help build a museum in Prairie's End, if we elected you. We have tried to be patient, but so far we haven't seen or heard any sign of that museum. We have many interesting old curios, and they should have a proper home.

Yours respectfully,
(MRS.) EMILY WICKERS

Ottawa
February 3, 1964

Mrs. Emily Wickers
Prairie's End, Alta.

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

Thank you for your letter of the 30th ult. The matter of the museum for Prairie's End has been taken under advisement in our party caucus. Had our party obtained a majority in the last election, we would be in a much more favorable position in matters of this kind, but our position as a minority party necessitates patience and, of course, perseverance.

Please feel assured that your interests will receive every possible consideration.

Yours faithfully,
J. Q. HARNWORTHY, M.P.

by JEAN GILCHRIST

Illustrated by PIERRE

Prairie's End, Alta.
February 6, 1964

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

Your letter came in the mail this morning, and I can't say that I was pleased with it. You may be a new politician, Jim Harnworthy, but you sound like an old one already. Where's that "fresh young blood" you asked us to elect? I said to Mary Patrick down the road when you were elected, I said, "I wonder if young Harnworthy is going to be as noble when he gets down to Ottawa as he sounds now." I suppose if you had a wife you'd be more settled and hard-working, but since you haven't got a wife you'd better take some advice from me. You get right down there to the House of Commons and stand up and say your piece about the museum. And you let me know right off how much money we'll get.

Yours truly,
EMILY WICKERS

Ottawa
February 10, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

I am very sorry to learn that you are disappointed in the progress we are making concerning the museum for Prairie's End, but you must try to see these things in their true per-

spective. Government business takes up a great deal of time, and members representing constituencies all across this vast and beautiful land of ours have many points on which they wish to help their constituents. Everything cannot be done at once, Mrs. Wickers, but please be assured that we are doing everything we can to bring proper attention to the matter about which you inquired.

Yours faithfully,
J. Q. HARNWORTHY, M.P.

Prairie's End, Alta.
February 13, 1964

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

I had a chance last week to look through most of the copies of Hansard for the fall months, and you haven't stood up and said one word about anything, Jim Harnworthy. Your poor mother would weep if she was alive to see how you're wasting time down there in Ottawa, but I hope she's busy at a heavenly quilting bee and hasn't noticed. What do you think we elected you for, anyway, to sit on a back bench and sleep like a lazy boy in school? I suppose it's our fault for electing a bachelor. Maybe if you come home for Easter or earlier you can look around. We have a fine young school-teacher this year. Real sensible and well-organized, and not bad-looking, either.

Yours truly,
EMILY WICKERS

(Please turn overleaf)

Ottawa
February 17, 1964
DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

Please let me explain the role of the back-benchers in Parliament. There is no disgrace in being a back-bencher. These are usually the less-experienced men (and sometimes women), and they are gaining valuable experience by their presence in the House. Then, too, although they do not speak often in the regular sessions, Hansard does not tell the whole story. There is a great deal of committee work done in Ottawa, and many of the hardest workers on these committees are the men we call back-benchers.

I must admit that it is true that I

have not yet spoken in the House. I am a humble man, Mrs. Wickers, and I sometimes feel awed by the eloquence of other speakers. It is not an easy thing for a Member of Parliament to make his maiden speech, but my party leader is very encouraging and I shall be prepared to speak at the first possible opportunity. The order of business must be followed, of course, and I cannot discuss a museum for Prairie's End in the middle of a debate on forestry or gold mining. I have, however, mentioned the matter to several of my colleagues at informal meetings.

Yours faithfully,
J. Q. HARNWORTHY, M.P.

Prairie's End, Alta.
February 20, 1964

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

We've been getting something done, even if you haven't. I am enclosing some sketches and plans for the museum. Study them, so you'll know what you're talking about, and then we want to see some action.

Yours truly,
EMILY WICKERS

Ottawa
February 24, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

Thank you for the parcel of sketches and blueprints. Mr. Harnworthy is out of the city on a fact-finding mission, but I know he will be very much interested in seeing your materials when he returns. Mr. Harnworthy is a conscientious and hard-working man, Mrs. Wickers, and I hope you will be patient with him. He is doing his best for you.

Yours truly,
LILLIAN ROGERS
Secretary to J. Q. Harnworthy,
M.P.

Prairie's End, Alta.
February 26, 1964

DEAR MISS ROGERS,

You sound like a nice girl. Maybe you could help me a little. Jim Harnworthy is a nice boy, always has been, but sometimes I wonder if he has both feet on the ground. Maybe you could just see that our plans are kept well forward in his mind, and try to convince him of what a good project it is. I am enclosing my recipe for chocolate brownies. I have found them very helpful in many situations when men needed a little persuading.

Yours sincerely,
EMILY WICKERS

Ottawa
February 29, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

Thank you for the brownie recipe. Mr. Harnworthy is still away, but I tried a batch of brownies and they certainly are lovely. I shall make some more when he comes back. I do hope he enjoys them.

Yours with thanks,
LILLIAN ROGERS

Ottawa
March 2, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

As soon as I arrived back at the office from our valuable fact-finding work in some of the mining areas of Northern Ontario, Miss Rogers gave me your bundle of blueprints. There are some fine ideas present in these plans, ideas that Prairie's End may well be proud of. I shall study the blueprints thoroughly so that I can make a definite and colorful presentation of the case when the opportunity arises.

Miss Rogers tells me that the brownies she brought in today were made from your recipe. It was charming of you to send it, and I give my thanks to both of you ladies. I hadn't known before that my secretary was such a good cook.

Yours faithfully,
J. Q. HARNWORTHY, M.P.

Prairie's End, Alta.
March 5, 1964

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

I thought maybe I'd get some action with those fine sketches and blueprints, but it looks as if those

circles you're running in are as wide as ever. Maybe I should come down to Ottawa myself and talk to the powers-that-be. I've got a little money saved up, and I always wanted to see more of Canada.

Yours truly,
EMILY WICKERS

Ottawa
March 7, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

Please don't feel that it is necessary for you to come to Ottawa. In fact, it would be quite unwise for you to do so. A constituent can work much more effectively through his elected representative than he could do by himself. After all, our form of government is set up on this basis. Direct democracy may have been all right in ancient Athens, but if all the electors of Canada arrived in Ottawa, it would be impossible to get anything done. Our system of having a reasonable number of Members of Parliament to represent the electors of the country is one of the most efficient in the world, and since it is set up so effectively in this manner, it follows that the arrival of an individual who wishes to use the method of direct democracy would simply not fit into the pattern and would therefore be disruptive rather than helpful.

Miss Rogers and I have been spending some time in local museums getting ideas, and we have also spent some late nights at the office working on statistics, etc., for my speech. She has made some more of those lovely brownies, and the apple crisp pie she served me last Sunday at dinner was superb. I am asking her to enclose the recipe.

Yours faithfully,
J. Q. HARNWORTHY, M.P.

Prairie's End, Alta.
March 10, 1964

DEAR MISS ROGERS,

I am enclosing my recipe for Devil's Cake Supreme. Keep feeding him. It sounds as if you're making better progress than I am.

Yours sincerely,
EMILY WICKERS

Prairie's End, Alta.
March 10, 1964

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

All right, you're supposed to do our talking for us, so why haven't you done it? Seems like we're not even getting Indirect Democracy around here. If nobody does any talking except a few exalted bigwigs, then things aren't as democratic as they should be.

My sister Jane in Cornwall is poorly, and I'm taking my money out of the bank and coming down to see her. It's real handy to Ottawa, so I'll be dropping in to see you about the eighteenth. Maybe you'd better make me some appointments with some of the influential people there.

Yours truly,
EMILY WICKERS

Ottawa
March 12, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

I'm very sorry that your sister is unwell, and hope that your visit will invigorate her, as I am sure it will. You are certainly welcome to drop

Why We Are Sure of EVERLASTING LIFE

Of all the questions that confront a human being, none is so important... none so perplexing... as:

What happens after death?

A few will contend that there is no life hereafter... that man ends his days in a blank nothingness like animals. But for most people, there is a natural and instinctive hope that life on earth is only the first step toward a more joyous eternal life to come.

This instinctive hope, however, carries with it no conclusive proof that there is a life hereafter, and no obvious "blue-print" showing how to attain it. Because of this, many are bewildered—uncertain of the earthly way of life that will determine their eternal destiny.

Catholics, of course, do not claim that they alone are capable of having a greater knowledge of eternity than is available to anyone else. But where some may be confused and uncertain, the Catholic finds certainty in his Church for that time when "the night cometh that no man can work."

You may hear it said that this is only a blind and superstitious faith...

that Catholics are merely "whistling in the dark"... that the Catholic Church doesn't know any more about God's plan for our destiny than does anyone else.

On the contrary, Catholics believe that the way of life prescribed by Jesus Christ is God's own plan for our salvation. We believe further that Christ established the Catholic Church to perpetuate His teaching—and administer His Sacraments... and that it has done so from the time of Peter down to this very moment.

It is often said that the faith placed in Christ by Catholics... and by other Christians, too... is unwarranted by facts and reason. A powerful answer to this will be found in our pamphlet: "The Way To Everlasting Life... The Catholic Church." Even though you may not be interested in the Catholic Faith, this pamphlet will help you better to understand God's plan for your life.

We invite all people of good will to write for a free copy of this pamphlet. It will be mailed immediately, and nobody will call on you. Write today... ask for Pamphlet No. CY-20.

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RELIGIOUS INFORMATION BUREAU
582 SHERBOURNE ST., TORONTO 5, ONT., CANADA



in to Ottawa at any time, but I trust you will accept my advice that politics should be left in the hands of politicians.

Yours faithfully,
J. Q. HARNWORTHY, M.P.

12/3/64

Memo: JQH to LR. See if you can put some behind-the-scenes pressure on in the right offices to get something definite for me. If I can't prove to her by the time she gets here that I've done something, she'll make me the laughing-stock of Parliament Hill. JQH

13/3/64

Memo: LR to JQH. It can be worked into the Centenary Plans debate next Thursday afternoon. You are lined up to speak. If you sound impressive it will go on the list of possible Centenary projects for grants. That should satisfy Mrs. Wickers. LR

MRS EMILY WICKERS PRAIRIES END ALBERTA MARCH 13 1964 YOUR PROJECT WILL BE BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF HOUSE ON NINETEENTH STOP WILL PROBABLY GO ON LIST OF POSSIBLE CENTENARY PROJECTS

J Q HARNWORTHY M P

Prairie's End, Alta.

March 14, 1964

DEAR MR. HARNWORTHY,

1967 indeed! I'm leaving here tomorrow with a stack of petitions under my arm, and I'm going to see to it that some of those fancy campaign promises are kept. Your poor mother, God rest her soul, would drop a stitch in her celestial crocheting if she should chance to look down and see the way you're treating your poor constituents.

Yours truly,
EMILY WICKERS

17/3/64

Memo: JQH to LR. Lil, what are we going to do about Mrs. Wickers? Could you have her over to dinner, and we'll make sweet noises at her? Jim

17/3/64

Memo: LR to JQH. Jim, I think we can convince her that it would be okay as a Centenary project, and it does seem to have a pretty fair chance of getting a grant. If it's approved, it would be started well before 1967. And what kind of sweet noises will we distract her with? I don't know anything she's interested in besides cooking. Lil

17/3/64

Memo: JQH to LH. The cooking idea is great, Lil. Why don't you tell her you're planning to get married? You can be vague about details, but maybe you could get her involved in helping you plan your home. Or is that too far-fetched? The speech seems definite for Thursday, no changes in plans. Jim

17/3/64

Memo: LR to JQH. And who am I supposed to be marrying, Mr. Harnworthy? It's going to look awfully strange to have you making yourself quite at home in my apartment—not that I haven't enjoyed having you over to dinner a couple of times a week—if I'm supposed to be marrying some abstract character. Now just think about that! LR

19/3/64

Memo: LR to JQH. Good luck with your speech this afternoon, darling. I'll be sitting in the gallery crossing my fingers, especially the one with the beautiful diamond. Love, Lil. P.S.—Mrs. Wickers phoned. Sounded quite formidable. She'll be in the gallery too, and hopes to see some action. You'll give her some, eh? Lil. P.P.S.—I invited her to dinner. She'll meet you at the main door, center, at six—I'll have to dash home as soon as your speech is finished to get dinner. Love, Lil

Ottawa

April 8, 1964

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

Jim and I want to thank you for the lovely candlesticks, and we're dying of curiosity trying to figure out what it is you're sending us as a second gift. You said it's "connected with Jim's work," but we're puzzled as to just what it can be.

Thanks, too, for all the wonderful housekeeping ideas you gave me. I'm putting them to work, and things seem to be going very smoothly on the home front. Jim is enclosing a note, too.

Sincerely,
LIL HARNWORTHY

DEAR MRS. WICKERS,

The matter of the museum for Prairie's End is in the hands of the Centenary Projects Committee, and I am told that there is a good chance that you will get a grant. It will, of course, take time for a definite decision to be made. As well as considering each suggestion on its own merits, the committee must see that there is an equitable distribution of available funds across the country, so that each area, ethnic group, etc. gets a fair share. It's the democratic process, you know.

My maiden speech was favorably received in party ranks, and our leader has given me greater responsibilities and a greater share in decision-making. I must thank you

for your encouragement toward the presentation of this speech. I feel that it has been a great stride forward in my political career and has pointed me toward the realization of my hopes of being a worthy servant of my constituency and my country.

Yours truly,

JIM
(J. Q. Harnworthy, M.P.)

Prairie's End, Alta.

April 15, 1964

DEAR LILLIAN AND JIM,

Well, I spent most of my savings on that trip, but I don't regret a cent of it. I always did love working on wedding plans. My sister Jane in Cornwall is much better. I hope she didn't feel slighted because I spent so much time in Ottawa.

Lil, remember what I told you about using scissors to chop tomatoes into a salad, and don't forget to try cream of celery soup in your potato scallop. It's real elegant with ham. And you keep that husband of yours in line. I always said he was a fine boy, but it's good for him to be more settled, you know.

Jim, your letters are as roundabout as ever. Can't you ever say anything straight out? Well, maybe that's the way of Ottawa and I just don't understand it. Your dear mother likely hears those words through harp music and thinks they're real poetic, so I guess I shouldn't complain. Anyway, you seem to be getting things done now and that's the main thing.

With all best wishes for the future,

EMILY WICKERS

P.S.—You've likely received my second gift by now. My Aunt Emmy hooked that rug, and she made up the pattern herself. Isn't it lovely? I had intended to give it to the museum, but things like that were meant to be enjoyed, and we can't wait forever for the democratic process.—E.W. V

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Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Pie in the Sky?

"Heaven — pie in the sky, bye and bye."

Cynics like to quote this jeering bit of verse. So they would fix our attention on the tragedies of this world, the suffering of the innocent, the pains of the sick, the sorrows of the bereaved. They demand: "What answer have you Christians for these things? How can you talk about a God of love when these things happen?" They seem to expect our only answer will be that God will redress all wrongs in Heaven. He'll make it up to us later on — "pie in the sky, bye and bye."

It is a great source of comfort to the believer to regard the perfect justice of Heaven when there is so much injustice on earth. It is glorious to realize that God will heal the broken-hearted. It is a solace to know that the weary and the sick will find rest and restoration.

But the Gospel is much bigger than that. It is a gospel of strength and joy now, while we're here. It is a gospel of faith and peace in the midst of suffering and sorrow, because we've already entered into the joy of the Lord, and the joy of the Lord has entered into us.

Someone has said that "Jesus came not so much to get men into Heaven, but to get Heaven into men." There is no real power in a distant goal — some far-off dream land of every desire achieved. There is power in the knowledge of a God who has come among us as a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. There is power in the knowledge of a God who is with us still.

There will be Heaven for us one day, but it is no substitute for the joy of Heaven in our lives now.

Suggested Scripture: Philippians IV, verses 4-13.

The Church Calf Died

I don't know who's responsible for the origin of this story but it's always been one of my favorites.

There was this man who was somewhat inclined to boast of his gen-

erosity and good intentions. One day a friend of his challenged him. "If you had a hundred sheep, would you give fifty of them for God's work?" "I certainly would," came the reply. "I'd be glad to give fifty."

"If you had a hundred cows, would you give fifty of them for God's work?" "Oh, yes, if I were that well off I'd be glad to give half of what I had."

The friend continued: "But if you had two pigs, would you be willing to give one of them?" The generous man's face fell. He paused, and then grew angry and almost shouted at his friend: "You know I have two pigs. What did you ask me that for?"

So, with some of us, it's always "if I had, I would." How does our generosity to others and toward God compare with what we spend on ourselves?

This story calls to mind another one about a man whose cow gave birth to twin calves. He announced that both would be fattened together but the proceeds from the sale of one would be given to the church. However, one of the calves failed to survive and, months later when the time of reckoning arrived, the parish treasurer was told the church calf had died.

Suggested Scripture: II Corinthians VIII, verses 1-15.

More than Bread

"Child as he was, he was desperate with hunger and reckless with misery. He rose from the table; and advancing to the master, basin and spoon in hand said (somewhat alarmed at his own temerity): 'Please sir, I want some more.' The master was a fat, healthy man; but he turned very pale. He gazed in stupefied astonishment on the small rebel for some seconds; and then clung for support to the copper. The assistants were paralyzed with wonder; the boys with fear. 'What!' said the master at length in a faint voice. 'Please sir,' replied Oliver, 'I want some more.' The master aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle, pinioned him in his arms, and shrieked aloud for the beadle."

You'll recognize this as Dickens' story of what happened to Oliver Twist when he "asked for more." Oliver was an orphan who had never known anything beyond the cold and inadequate charity of the workhouse. As we read, we cannot help thinking what the boy's life should have been like. A good father is glad to have his son ask for more. He wants to see the boy grow strong and healthy.

So it is with God the Father. He wants his children to ask for more. The very asking shows that we have not taken the good thing for granted. We recognize that it has been given by someone. From that point we must grow. As Jesus says, "And seek not what ye shall eat, nor what ye shall drink, your heavenly Father knoweth that you have need of all these things." He wants us to go beyond "these things" and ask for more.

Suggested Scripture: St. Luke V, verses 17-26.



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A miniature windmill draws visitors to the bottom of the Larsen garden. Petunias and other annuals put splashes of color into the flower beds framing it



Another attraction in this prairie garden is this pair of stately swans. A pair of peacocks strut around a pen a short distance away

Gardening . . . for Pleasure and Profit

by ELVA FLETCHER

CARL LARSEN'S RIVERSIDE GARDENS farm on the outskirts of Radville is a patch of green in a sea of golden grain in the heart of Saskatchewan's great plains. In this dry land, where most farmers specialize in cereals, Iona and Carl Larsen operate a 120-acre market garden, most of it irrigated. They also grow bedding plants, some cereals and swine. Their farmstead is a district show place and visitors come from far and near to see it.

Sentinel-like evergreens line the driveway into the farmyard on both sides, surrounding lush lawns with shade. Other trees and more evergreens protect the flower garden to the south.

In this garden a small sod shack simulates the homes of homesteading days. Carl's father built it to mark the town's anniversary instead of entering a float in the parade. He also built the brightly painted miniature windmill at the end of the path past the peacock pen where, in the hot summer sun, shafts of light filter through the trees and pick up the iridescent hues of the peacocks' plumage. Flowers bloom in profusion in well-kept beds. To the left, snow-white swans float gracefully upon a man-made pond and make angry noises at people who fail to feed them. Carl Larsen, Sr., began this garden as a hobby many years ago. Now he and young Carl work together to keep it beautiful.

Carl, Sr., homesteaded land a few miles south of the present Riverside Gardens in the rush of settlement that followed the turn of the century. Later, he acquired the present property straddling Ling Creek. He put in his first vegetable crop back in 1931. "Now I often wonder how I ever got into vegetable growing," he smiles.

However, the creek at the Larsens' back door has had a lot to do with the success of Riverside Gardens. Even during the dry years Carl, Sr., irrigated some acres. This makes him a pioneer

in irrigation, a tradition being carried on by his son. The original 40-acre plot has grown to 120 acres and by putting in irrigation pipe, the Larsens have nearly 100 acres under irrigation. One system waters flowers, lawns and trees; another the vegetables.

POTATOES ARE THE BIG CROP. Over the years the Larsens have experimented with several varieties. Now they have settled on three — Waseca, Nette Gem and Norland — as most suitable for their land and market. Because potatoes make up the big part of their operation, they built new storage this year, part of it underground. They grow other vegetables as well: cabbage, onions, turnips, corn, cucumbers, carrots and a few peas.

They employ four or five school boys all summer. Some boys start to work for the Larsens when they are 10 years old and come back each summer until they're through high school. There are also jobs for three or four older men.

It takes good packing to sell vegetables today. The Larsens know this and so they pack their crop in cello bags under the Riverside Gardens label. These, in turn, are packed in 7-pound boxes for freighting to Weyburn where the largest portion of the crop sells although some of it moves as far away as Regina.

Carl, one of three Larsen sons, is the farmer. He worked for the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration for some 12 years. Then his father suggested that he and Iona might be interested in taking over the farm business. He did so in March of 1963. "I've never regretted it," Carl says, "even though it's a risky kind of business."

By working with water the Larsens have built up a business. But they have also put water to work to beautify their farmstead, for themselves and for the people in their community

Home and Family



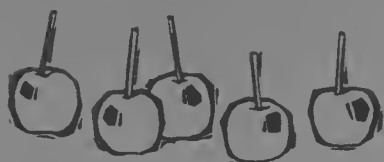
Rather than put a float in the town's anniversary parade, Carl Larsen, Sr., built this model homesteader's sod shack in the farmstead garden



the kids will love these Hallowe'en treats



Made with Rogers Golden Syrup



TAFFY APPLES

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 dozen eating apples | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Rogers Golden Syrup | Pinch of salt |
| 2 cups granulated sugar | Red food coloring |
| | Vanilla |
| | Wooden skewers |

Wash apples thoroughly, wipe dry. Place syrup, sugar, salt and water in large heavy cooking pot. Stir over medium heat until sugar dissolves. Cook without stirring to brittle stage (300°). Remove from heat and place over hot water. Add food coloring and vanilla. Remove stems and insert wooden skewers in apples. Dip and twirl in hot syrup. Remove and place stick end through cake rack on bowl. Let cool. Best made day before serving. Do not refrigerate.



HOT CHOCOLATE WITH A TASTY DIFFERENCE!

Invite the gang in for hot chocolate after "Trick or Treats". Smooth, delicious chocolate syrup is easy to make with Rogers. You can store it in the cupboard and make delicious drinks in the time it takes to heat milk.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP TO STORE

Heat 1 cup ROGERS GOLDEN SYRUP. Now stir in lump-free cocoa (you may need to sift it first) until you have the right degree of chocolate flavor to suit your taste. Cook about 2 minutes. Store in a jar with a lid.

To make a cup of hot chocolate stir a heaped teaspoonful of Rogers chocolate syrup into a cup of hot milk. You'll love the silky smoothness of Rogers hot chocolate and the full-bodied flavor.



CHOCOLATE PUFFS

Butter a pan about 10 inches square. Have ready 4 or 5 cups of puffed wheat. Make a syrup of the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar | 2 heaped teaspoons cocoa |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup Rogers Golden Syrup | 2 tablespoons butter |

Stir over medium heat until syrup boils. Remove from heat and add puffed wheat. Stir until puffs are well covered. Spoon into buttered pan and smooth flat with spatula. In about 15 minutes you can turn the block out on a flat surface and cut into bars with a long, sharp knife.



POPCORN BALLS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 cup granulated sugar | 4 tablespoons butter |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup Rogers Golden Syrup | $\frac{1}{3}$ cup water |
| | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| | Pinch of salt |
| | 9 cups of freshly popped corn |

Place popcorn in a large buttered bowl and keep warm in a slow oven. Mix all candy ingredients except vanilla and salt. Stir in heavy pan over low heat until sugar dissolves. Cover for 3 minutes of boiling then remove cover and cook to soft crack stage (270°). Add vanilla and salt. Pour rapidly over corn and stir to coat each kernel. Dip hands in cold water and shape popcorn into balls about the size of eating apples.

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Glenda, 7; Leita, 5, and 2-year-old Douglas pose with grandmother, Mrs. W. H. Campbell and their mother, Mrs. Harold Campbell in the former buttery of the Ontario farm home, center for the ladies' machine and hand knitting activity

[Guide photos

Knitting for Sale

by GWEN LESLIE

Home Editor

TWO ENTERPRISING Ontario farm wives who have already knit themselves a furnace, a washer and a dryer, have as their next objective a redecorating job on the home they share.

In truth, the furnace and laundry equipment are not directly the wooly product of their knitting. Nor will the walls be hung with wool. These knitters pay cash for what they buy, cash earned by the sale of articles they knit. The articles bear the label "Made Especially for You by the Campbells of Domville."

"We don't work outside on the farm," Mrs. W. H. Campbell explained to me, "and with the knitting we feel we're doing something to help. She and son Harold's wife Bobbie share the knitting business just as Mr. Campbell and

Harold share the task of building up their growing dairy farm.

The ladies' knitting business is young — it began one harsh spring day in 1963. "With the old heating system the house was cold, and so was I!" Mrs. Campbell Sr. remembers. "With all the farm expenses I didn't want to ask the men for a new heating system. But I got to thinking we could knit up some wool we had on hand and see if it would sell. By Christmas we had the new furnace!"

The Campbell knitters were busiest just before Christmas last year. Bobbie delivered the last of the gift orders Christmas Day. By June of this year they had taken 64 gift orders for this Christmas.

"Many people come to us because we can knit to fit," Bobbie told me. "We've filled gift orders to be sent as far as British Columbia and Texas." We get a thrill with each garment we finish, whether it's to order or one of the few we do on speculation." Many customers make their decisions on style and color from seeing other garments finished or in progress. Others know exactly what they want, for instance older men want a longer leg on socks while younger men want only shorter ones.

SOME OF THE Campbell garments combine machine and hand knitting. Others are entirely knit by one or the other. When the machine is involved, one woman uses it while the other presses and blocks the knitting.

Mrs. Campbell had the machine some years before they began selling their knitting. "I got interested in knitting machines through buying one with an agreement that the selling company would sell my knitting. It turned out to be a fraud," she admits, "but I was interested by then and bought a good machine to replace the first one."

Wool is ordered as needed. To establish selling prices, the Campbells figure the cost for materials and add what they feel their time and the difficulty of the pattern warrants. Their first choice in yarn is a wool combined with 10 per cent nylon for added strength. They use this for their



Granddaughters Glenda (l.) and Leita (r.) look over a multi-colored sampling of the Campbells' knitting: socks, sweaters, mitts, and a suit



The Campbells machine-knit strips from scraps of wool, then braid the strips into handsome mats such as these two in their front entrance

own men's work socks and find they can run them through the washer and partly dry them in the dryer with good results. A sock, Bobbie pointed out, can be finished in three-quarters of an hour when knit on the machine. She likes the firmness of a machine-knit cuff for handknit gloves too.

The Campbells have a home market for their knitting in Bobbie and Harold's four children, ranging in age from 7 to the baby born last April. "I like people around," the children's grandmother told me. "They say you can't have two women in the same house. Well, it's worked out just fine for us." And a visitor has a feeling their knitting enterprise will "work out just fine" too for this pair who enjoy sharing living and doing.



"I always said when we had a washer and dryer we'd have them upstairs where the bulk of the laundry is," Mrs. Campbell says of their second storey laundry room adjacent to the bedrooms

Velveteen with lace frosting
to thrill a little girl

PATTERNS

HOLIDAY FANCIES FOR THE YOUNG MISS



No. 3347. Who'd suspect this full-skirted jumper with elasticized back waist and its lace-trimmed blouse were sewn from a quick 'n easy pattern? 3, 4, 5, 6, 6x. 60c.

No. 3348. Sew a dress with elasticized ruffle at sleeve and neck, and a lined shoulder-buttoned jumper from an extra-quick 'n easy pattern! Sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3. 60c.



No. 3312. This quick 'n easy one-piece dress features back button closing to the ruffle beneath the dropped waist. Optional Peter Pan collar. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6X. 60c.

No. 3346. Lace and contrasting cuffs and Peter Pan collar trim a front-buttoned straight shirt dress. Optional pockets, belt, long sleeves. 3, 4, 5, 6, 6X. 60c.

No. 3345. A bonns basic dress with fitted bodice, elasticized sleeves and gathered skirt features eyelet peplum attached to belt. Other options include a large collar, pleated cummerbund, jacket. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. 60c.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Gift of the Gods

by **GWEN LESLIE**
 Food Editor

PRAISED BY A poet as "the gift of the gods," honey appears most often on Canadian breakfast tables. And there's appealing variety to choose from for breakfast use!

Comb honey is available in the cells, just as the bees stored and sealed it. Liquid honey is packaged after heating or pasteurizing, filtering and cooling. Crystallized honey has been heated, filtered, partly cooled and then seeded with fine crystals which are blended in thoroughly to produce a creamed and uniformly smooth texture. Generally speaking, honey is best stored in a cupboard in your kitchen. It wants to be covered at room temperature, and in a dry place. If stored in a damp place, honey tends to absorb moisture, and liquid or crystallized honey may become thin and ferment. Dampness will spoil the appearance of comb honey, darkening its color.

Honey makes its own gift of natural sweetness and added moistness to baked goods. Many cooks feel that foods baked with honey stay fresh longer. You may find this hard to prove—honey-baked foods are hard to hold back from eager appetites!

Honey Cherry Cobbler

16-oz. can red sour pitted pie cherries
 1/3 c. honey
 1/8 tsp. salt
 1 1/2 T. cornstarch
 1/4 tsp. almond extract
 1 c. sifted all-purpose flour
 1/2 tsp. baking soda
 1/2 tsp. salt
 1/4 tsp. mace
 3 T. shortening
 2 T. honey
 2 T. white vinegar
 3 T. milk

Preheat oven to 425°F. (hot). Grease a 10" by 6" by 1 1/2" baking dish.

Drain cherries, reserving juice. In a saucepan, combine the 1/3 cup honey, 1/8 teaspoon salt, and cornstarch. Stir in cherry juice and cook, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Remove from heat. Blend in almond extract and cherries. Pour into greased baking dish.

Sift together the flour, baking soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt, and mace. Cut in shortening until mixture is fine. Combine 2 tablespoons honey, vinegar and milk; add all at once to dry ingredients. Stir until flour mixture is just moistened. Drop by spoonfuls over cherry mixture. Bake in preheated oven for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm. Yields 4 servings.

Honey Apple Roll

Pastry for a 2-crust pie
 1/4 c. liquid honey
 1 1/2 c. peeled, chopped apple
 1/2 c. chopped dates
 3 T. chopped walnuts
 1/4 tsp. cinnamon
 1/8 tsp. cloves
 2 T. liquid honey

Preheat oven to 425°F. (hot). Lightly grease a cookie sheet.

Roll pastry out in two rectangles about 10" by 7". Spread both with honey to about 1/2" from pastry edges. Sprinkle remaining ingredients (except 2 T. honey) over pastry pieces. Roll each up like a jelly roll and seal edges firmly to prevent honey bubbling out during cooking. Place rolls on a cookie sheet and bake in preheated oven until golden brown, 20 to 25 minutes. Spread remaining 2 tablespoons honey over top of baked rolls. Slice each roll in 3 portions and serve warm with whipped cream or ice cream, if desired. Yields 6 servings.

Note: If desired, you may make a richer pastry by using 1/4 cup butter in place of 1/4 cup of the shortening called for in your recipe.

Honey Nut Brownies

1/3 c. shortening
 2 oz. unsweetened chocolate
 2 eggs
 1/2 tsp. vanilla
 1/2 c. sugar
 1/2 c. honey
 1/2 c. all-purpose flour
 1/4 tsp. salt
 1/4 tsp. baking powder
 1 c. broken walnuts

(Please turn to page 54)



Honey sweetens both fruit and topping for a tempting Honey Cherry Cobbler

[American Honey Institute]

I SEE NEW HORIZONS



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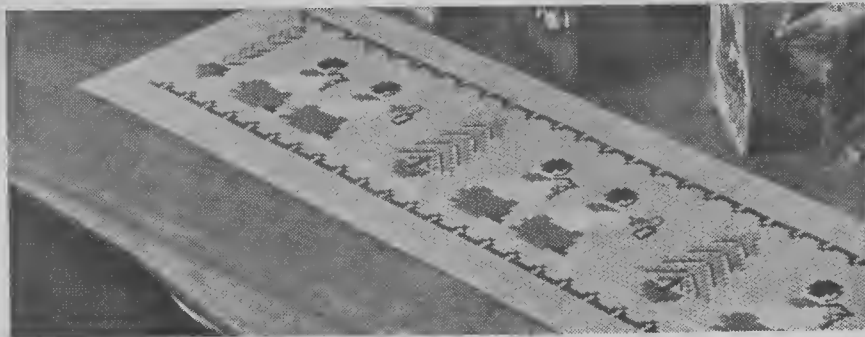
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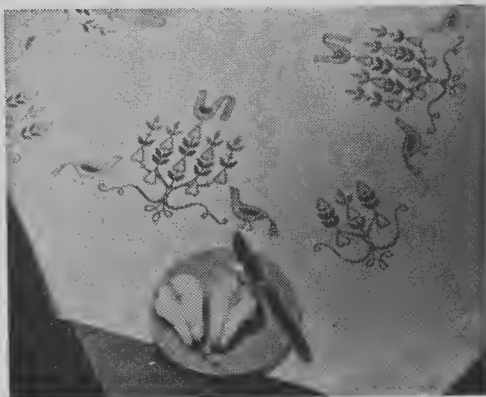


Carol singers in cross stitch parade across a Christmas table runner. For diagramed instructions keyed for color, order Leaflet No. P.E. 1977; 10¢.



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Stem, Satin, Long and Short, Running, Chain, French Knot, Fly and Straight stitches form the Partridge in a Pear Tree motif for a Christmas tablecloth. Order Leaflet No. E-8240, 10¢.



Leaflet No. P.C. 9465, 10¢, offers crochet instructions for this set of 3 angels; 9", 6", and 4" high. A small ring forms each halo.



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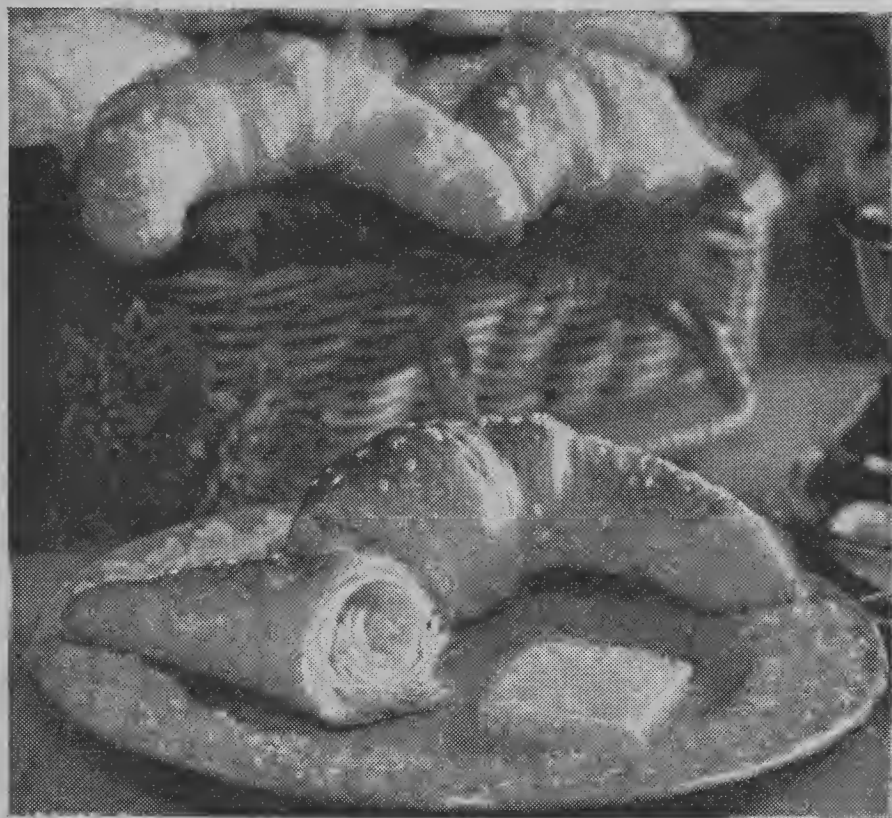
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SESAME CRESCENTS

(Yield 24 crescents)

Scald	1 cup milk	Sprinkle with contents of
Stir in	1/3 cup granulated sugar	2 envelopes Fleischmann's Fast-Rising Dry Yeast
	2 tsps. salt	
	1/3 cup Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter	Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
Cool to lukewarm. Meantime, measure into bowl		Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and
	1/2 cup lukewarm water	2 cups pre-sifted all purpose flour
Stir in	2 tsps. granulated sugar	Beat until smooth

Work in enough additional pre-sifted all purpose flour (about 1 3/4 cups) to make a soft dough. Turn out dough onto lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic. Place in lightly greased bowl; brush top with melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1 hour. Punch down dough; turn out onto lightly floured board. Divide into 3 equal parts. Roll out each into a 9-inch circle; brush with melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter; cut into 8 wedges; sprinkle with sesame seeds. Starting at wide edge, roll up each wedge tightly. Seal points firmly. Place, points down, on greased cookie sheets. Curve to form crescents. Brush lightly with melted Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter. Sprinkle tops with more sesame seeds. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Bake in preheated hot oven, 400°F., about 12 to 15 minutes or until golden brown.



When you bake at home use Fleischmann's and be sure

IN THE KITCHEN (Continued from page 52)

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Grease an 8" square baking pan. Melt shortening and chocolate over boiling water and cool slightly. Blend sugar, eggs and vanilla. Add honey and chocolate mixture to egg mixture and beat well. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together twice and add to first mixture, stirring just until moistened. Stir in nuts.

Bake about 40 minutes, cut in diamond-shaped bars and dip 2 sides in icing sugar. Cool on cake rack.

★ ★ ★

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

Fruit-flavored gelatin powders add new interest to these

Party-Pretty Cakes

FRUIT-FLAVORED gelatin powders hold a favored place on pantry and kitchen staple shelves. One reason for their popularity is obvious—it's versatility. The captured color of the basic jelly made by following package directions is just the beginning; fruit-flavored gelatin stars in countless combinations with other molding and baking ingredients.

A cookbook collection of recipes using these gelatin products came to hand recently. The section on desserts caught my eye and I selected the following recipes for you to sample.

Pastel Pound Cake

- 1 pkg. white or yellow cake mix
- 3-oz. pkg. fruit-flavored gelatin
- 3/4 c. water
- 1/2 c. salad oil
- 4 eggs, unbeaten

Preheat oven to 350°F. (moderate). Line bottom of 10" tube pan with paper.

Empty cake mix into a large mixing bowl. Add remaining ingredients. Beat 3 minutes, or until smooth and creamy. Bake for 50 to 55 minutes; cool in pan for 15 minutes. Remove from pan and complete cooling on rack. Sprinkle cake with sifted icing sugar, if desired. Or top with Lemon Glaze.

Note: In place of the tube pan suggested above, this cake may be baked in the following paper-lined pans: two 9" by 5" loaf pans for 40 to 45 minutes; one 13" by 9" pan for 40 to 45 minutes; two 9" layer pans for 30 to 35 minutes; two 8" layer pans for 35 to 40 minutes; or one 9" tube pan for 55 to 60 minutes.

Lemon Glaze

Prepare Pastel Pound Cake and bake it in a 13" by 9" pan. Cool in pan for 15 minutes. Gradually blend 1/3 cup lemon juice into 2 cups sifted icing sugar. Add 2 tablespoons melted butter and 1 tablespoon water.

Remove cake from pan and place on rack. Punch holes in cake with toothpick. Pour on glaze, allowing it to run into holes. Place cake on serving platter.

Pink Coconut Cake

- 3-oz. pkg. strawberry or mixed fruit-flavored gelatin
- 1 1/2 c. flaked coconut
- 1 pkg. white cake mix
- 2 egg whites
- Water
- Fluffy White Frosting

Honey Orange Drops

- 1/2 c. shortening
- 1/2 c. sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 1 c. honey
- 3 c. sifted all-purpose flour
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 3 tsp. baking powder
- 1/2 c. chopped walnuts
- 1/4 c. chopped candied orange peel
- 1/4 c. chopped candied lemon peel

Preheat oven to 375°F. (moderate). Grease cookie sheet.

Cream shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Blend in vanilla and honey. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together 3 times and add to honey mixture. Add nuts, orange and lemon peel and mix well. Drop by teaspoon on greased cookie sheet and bake about 10 minutes. Yields about 7 dozen. ✓

Preheat oven to 350°F. Grease, flour and wax paper line two round 9" layer-pans.

Combine 1 tablespoon fruit-flavored gelatin with the coconut in a jar. Cover, and shake until coconut is tinted. Prepare cake mix with egg whites and water as directed on the package, adding remaining jelly powder before beating. (Some undissolved gelatin may remain after beating.) Pour into prepared pans and bake until cakes pull away from sides of pans and test done in centers. Cool in pans for 10 minutes; then remove from pans and cool on racks. Split layers horizontally, making 4 layers. Fill and frost with a fluffy white frosting and sprinkle tinted coconut over top.

Fruit-Filled Angel Cake

- One 10" baked angel cake
- 3-oz. pkg. fruit-flavored gelatin (strawberry, cherry or mixed fruit)
- 1 c. boiling water
- 3/4 c. cold water or fruit juice
- 1 c. fresh, or drained canned or frozen fruit
- 2 c. whipping cream

Cut a 1/2" horizontal slice from top of cake. Carefully hollow out remainder of cake, leaving a 1/2" shell on bottom and sides. Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add cold water and fruit. (If canned or frozen fruit is used, substitute the drained fruit syrup for the cold water.) Chill mixture until slightly thickened. Whip the cream and blend 2 cups of it into the thickened gelatin. Spoon part of the gelatin mixture into hollow in cake. Cut the cake from the hollow into small pieces and place several pieces on gelatin layer. Layer gelatin and cake until hollow is filled. Replace top slice. Spread remaining cream on top and sides of cake and chill at least 3 hours before serving. Store in the refrigerator. Yields 10 to 16 servings.

Party Topping

- 3 1/2 T. fruit-flavored gelatin (1/2 of 3-oz. pkg.)
- 1/3 c. boiling water
- 2 egg whites
- 1/4 c. sugar

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Chill until slightly thickened. Beat egg whites until foamy throughout; gradually add sugar and beat until stiff peaks will form. Gradually add gelatin, beating until well blended. Serve on cakes, puddings and other desserts. Yields 3 cups.—G.L. ✓

Tips for Teen-Age Voters

by RUSSELL DOERN

Part VII

The Party or the Man?

A VOTER is fortunate when the party of his choice puts forward the best candidate. Unfortunately, he must often choose between the party and the man.

1. As a party voter—on occasion vote for the man. As a party voter you will generally support the party's candidate; however, there are times when you may not. For example: (1) When you disagree with the platform and/or performance of the party, and (2) when another party has a superior candidate. Either instance is a sufficient reason to switch votes. Should this occur a number of times, a fundamental re-examination is necessary. Perhaps you should support another party or vote as an independent.

2. As a new voter—vote for the man. You will find it easier to choose among candidates rather than among parties. Platforms are often complex and are sometimes indistinguishable from one another. Since party loyalties are not the major consideration, you should make your decision on the basis of the achievements and capabilities of the candidates.

3. As an experienced voter—vote for the man and the party. You will find it difficult but satisfying to decide on the basis of the man and his party's record. In voting for an individual, you also vote for his party.

If you are continually voting for candidates from the same party, consider whether you should become a party voter or member. For example, if you support candidate "A" from party "A"—is it the man who attracts you or the party?

The intelligent voter will continually examine the performances of the various parties and their candidates. The voter who supports the party "right or wrong" displays great loyalty but demonstrates little intelligence.

Part VIII

Left, Right and Center

THE POLITICAL terms "left" and "right" originated during the French Revolution. When the National Assembly was called for the first time in 175 years in 1789, the conservatives and monarchists happened to sit on the right of the speaker while the liberals and radicals sat on the left.

There is no clear division of characteristics or principles which separate the political left and right today but the historical tendencies would be something like this:

Left	Right
Democratic	Aristocratic
Internationalist	Nationalist
Equalitarian	Privilege
Reform	Tradition

In modern concepts, particularly in Canada, the political parties have blurred their policies so that "left" and "right" are not easily applied; concessions are made to race, religion, and region. The origin of the terms thus is clear, but the modern application is complex.

In the Commons at Ottawa the



Illustrated by
PIERRE

government supporters sit on the right of the speaker, and the Opposition on his left. In this something

of the old French flavor is retained, the "right" representing government.

In actual political policies, however, the term "left" means increasing social legislation or state controls on private enterprise. "Right" means leaving matters where they are or increasing the opportunities for private enterprise. The "center" contains the moderate political opinions, theoretically between the extremes, but usually with characteristics of both "right" and "left."

(to be continued)

Target Date

When shooting on a target range,
The bulls-eyes are the highs.
But shooting for a date, it's strange,
The near miss gets the prize.

—DAVID SAVAGE

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Boy and Girl

Something for Thanksgiving

by JEAN GILCHRIST

BARRY PEEKED into the refrigerator. "Where's the Thanksgiving turkey, Mom?"

"Daddy is bringing it this afternoon. That's his share in the dinner. I've made pies, Roger is buying ice cream with his paper-route money, and Cindy is providing vegetables from her garden."

"What can I bring, Mom?"

"You just bring a happy smile, Barry."

Barry knew that Mom meant to be kind, but why did she think he was too small to help?

He slipped off his chair and went outside, scuffling through the golden elm leaves until he reached the swing.

It had been Daddy's idea to have each person bring part of the

Thanksgiving dinner. "It's good to say thank you for all the things God has given us," he had said, "but I believe that we should also be thankful that we can work and help people. If we all share in bringing the dinner, it will be an extra-special Thanksgiving."

Barry dragged his toe through the fallen leaves as the swing moved back and forth. What could he do? He couldn't think of anything to bring. He didn't have a paper route like his big brother, and he didn't have a garden like his big sister.

He got down from the swing and walked slowly toward the house.

"Barry!"

It was old Mrs. Spinney, next door, waving her hand at him. He ran over to her.

"Barry, I've locked myself out. If I hoist you up, could you go in through the kitchen window and unlock the door from inside?"

"Sure, Mrs. Spinney." Barry pushed up the window and crawled through as quickly as he could. He crossed the kitchen and unlocked the back door.

"Thank you, Barry. Here's a little reward for helping me." Mrs. Spinney fumbled in her purse and brought out a shiny dime.

A dime! He could buy a bag of nuts, or some colored paper to make a table decoration. He could have a share in preparing the dinner!

Barry was about to accept the money when he thought of something else. It was the Cub promise. He wasn't quite old enough to be a Cub yet, but he had learned the promise from his brother's book. Part of it said, "to do a good turn to somebody every day." Daddy had said it didn't mean a job to be paid for, but just helping because helping was a good thing to do.

Barry shook his head. "No, thank you, Mrs. Spinney," he said. "I was glad to help you. I don't want to be paid for it." He explained the Cub promise.

Mrs. Spinney smiled, "My boys were Cubs, too," she said, "but that was a long time ago. Now I'm lucky if I see them every 2 or 3 years."

"Don't they come for Thanksgiving?" Barry asked.

"No, they're much too far away. I don't have anything fancy for Thanksgiving, but I do say a special thank you prayer for good health and kind friends and things like that. We all have something to be thankful for."

HE BOUNCED THROUGH the golden leaves toward the back door. He felt like bouncing now, because there was an idea bouncing inside him. Maybe he really *could* help.

He hurried into the kitchen to ask Mom something. Then he hurried back to Mrs. Spinney's house.

Mrs. Spinney was surprised to see him so soon. "Daddy is bringing the turkey, and Mom is making pies, and Roger is bringing ice cream, and Cindy grew the vegetables. Mrs. Spinney, may I bring *you* to the dinner?"

Mrs. Spinney smiled. "Yes, thank you, Barry," she said softly. "I'd be very happy to have you bring me."



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TOBACCO

(Continued from page 16)

over the situation, "We continually hurt ourselves over lack of continuity of policy. We squabble over methods of selling, the use of MH.30 and we closed down our auctions for 2 weeks last year to the dismay of overseas buyers. How can the export buyer hope to have confidence in obtaining the blend he requires? How we have a tobacco industry at all is something of a mystery."

We do have a tobacco industry which enjoys a good captive domestic market and an export potential. It is, however, no longer the glittering 100-million-dollar Cinderella; it needs enlightened leadership. V

Sugar Beets

Upward pressure on prices expected

WITH WORLD POPULATION and per capita sugar consumption on the way up, there will be long-term upward pressure on prices; consumption is particularly significant in the developing nations which are discovering a sweet tooth. Eighty per cent of our requirements are imported and August 1 a large new sugar cane factory went into production in Quebec.

Last year our sugar beets averaged producers \$19 per ton and good prices are anticipated from a 5 per cent larger sugar beet acreage this year. The Prairies are the only area in Canada self-sufficient in sugar. Forty per cent of world sugar is from sugar beets, the rest from cane.

All but 10 per cent of world production is tied up under agreements; most times we buy cheaper sugar outside these agreements and the Commonwealth agreements guarantee us a supply of sugar — but not price. In last year's wild sugar market this made us very vulnerable. This year, at growers' request, prospects of a federal deficiency payment will hinge on what happens on the London market. V

Lamb

Imports needed to satisfy consumers

A SAD FACT OF LIFE is that Canadians just don't eat lamb despite the superb flavor of the domestic product. The sheep population has got so low that we don't get really effective merchandising and outside the big cities, lamb is only sporadically available. A key factor has been the changing ethnic pattern; the declining percentage of Anglo-Saxon origin has paralleled the decline in lamb consumption.

Imports, and sheep and lamb slaughter in both the U.S. and Canada, are all below a year ago. The lamb crop is also down and future supplies for both feeding and slaughter will be reduced. Beef will affect the market in two ways; ample supplies of beef mitigate against an overall meat shortage but the cattle cost-price squeeze gives farmers who cannot buy steers at their price an incentive to finish lambs in their stead. Imports at rather higher prices are expected to take up the slack in the downward drift in the sheep population.

United States Department of Agriculture forecasters predict lamb prices in the next few months will be above a year ago. Dressed lamb, and both feeder and slaughter lambs, could move south across the border during the fall and winter months. V

GRAINS

(Continued from page 17)

lion bushels during 1963-64 were up 1 million bushels from the year before and well ahead of the 5.5 million 30-year average.

It will be surprising if the price picture changes much—though some people believe prices might ease a little. The future price, as usual, depends on what the U.S. government will do with its C.C.C. flax.

Right now the "floor" is about \$3.20, in Canadian funds.

RYE. The crop this year is expected to be about the same as last year's 12.8 million bushels and exports last year were about the same as the 30-year average: 5.6 million. The main market for rye is in Europe which had good crops this year. While nobody seems to anticipate any major changes in the price of rye during 1964-65, there is a feeling that prices will be on the lower side rather than the upper side of September prices.

RAPESEED. In spite of a nearly 50 per cent increase in acreage this year compared to last, it looks as though production will be up less than 25 per cent. The 1963 prairie crop amounted to 8.3 million bushels

—in 1964 it might be less than 10.5 million bushels. Of the 700,000 seeded acres, over 215,000 is located in the Peace River District and it doesn't appear that more than one-third of what looked like a 1,000-pounds-per-acre crop will be harvested. Grades this year are slightly lower than last year. This could result in higher prices for top grade rapeseed.

The market held surprisingly firm throughout September and there doesn't appear to be any reason for big rises or drops in the price that farmers will receive for the 1964 crop. The Wheat Board's action in holding down rapeseed quotas probably helped keep prices stable — it prevented a flood of rapeseed on the market. Japan is our biggest and steadiest customer. V



Start of a long, warm winter

Men who work outdoors in winter know the value of well-fitting underwear like Stanfield's Blue and Red label Combinations. They're comfort-styled in all-wool heavy rib knit, with military insert shoulders for complete freedom, non-binding flatlocked seams and snug-fitting cuffs. Blue Label (sizes 34 to 44) costs about \$10.95. Red Label (slightly lighter

weight) about \$9.95. XL slightly more. Two-piece Shirts and Drawers also available in both weights. Shirts have double thickness at chest. When you buy Stanfield's you buy the best!

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DUCK HUNTING

(Continued from page 21)

to this idea of conservation than profit and loss statements. Across the prairies the returning flocks of ducks and geese provide an unforgettable event for every truant school boy who ever packed his father's 12-gauge across a stubble field in late fall. This event is part of prairie farming as surely as harvesting or seeding—it's part of a way of life.

In the Canadian Science Digest of

December 1937, William E. Saunders expressed this idea of conservation better perhaps than any. He said, "The young man looks at our abounding wildlife, and thinks that we have a precious heritage; the old man looks back at his youth and mourns for the vast numbers of wild things that now exist in a mere shadow of their former abundance; and whether young or old, we need to keep this matter constantly in mind, and be prepared to do our bit to hand onto our successors as full a



Expert on North American waterfowl, Albert Hochbaum (left), director of Manitoba's Delta Waterfowl Research Station, studies an Ontario marsh

measure as possible of the wildlife that we have enjoyed."

Canada's wildlife is indeed a "precious heritage" and a way must be found to preserve it, or do we really want to bother? Perhaps Canada's wildlife cannot be saved in any great quantity no matter what is done. V

DORMANCY INTO DOLLARS

(Continued from page 22)

the previous year yielded 3 bushels of seed. In the fall of 1963, the dormancy in the oats was broken with Giberellic acid. This did not change the genetic make-up of the seeds in any way, but it did permit seed expansion in the greenhouses during the winter. In 1963 Burrows tested 625 distinct lines; these were reduced to 110 in 1964 and still more will be eliminated.

In 1965 "Dormoats" will be sown under various soil and climatic conditions at Beaverlodge, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and at five locations in Ontario.

In the test plots each row is grown from the seed of one plant and yet each will have scores of variations. From these selections Dr. Burrows expects to develop an oat with a yield somewhere between that of the best spring oats and the theoretical yield of a winter oat.

Yield is the chief characteristic which Burrows wants to capture. He also wants just the right degree of dormancy — too much and it won't germinate in the spring, too little and it will sprout in the fall or too early in the spring when it may be damaged by frost. As well, he wants plants that will not rot, or become heir to all kinds of disease organisms in the fall and early spring.

Would the new Dormoats become a weed hazard, through volunteer growth? This is a possibility but as they do not have another characteristic of wild oats, that of shattering, the hazard is greatly reduced. If Dormoats should become commercially practical, and for some reason they are not planted in the fall, this would present no problem as Dormoats stored for several months will lose their dormancy.

Vernon Burrows is also working with a dormant barley and hopes that his work will stimulate more research which may lead to an even more important possibility—dormant wheat. This might be achieved either through genetic research or through the discovery of a chemical which would have the same effect. V

FARMING

—a way of life

(Continued from page 19)

culture is most up to date. Most of the pears are strung on wires to utilize the land to the best advantage. There are three huge cold storage plants. Space in these is not only used for the farm's own crop but is made available to sharecroppers around the outside of the farm.

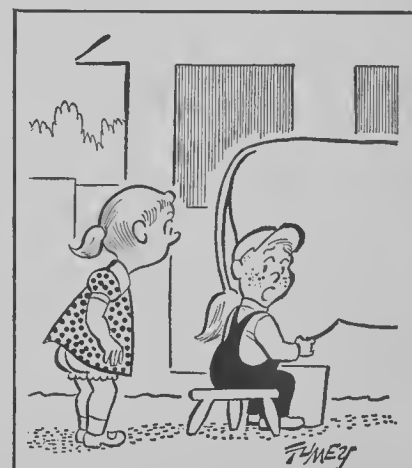
The dairy enterprise consists of 1,000 head of cattle, 550 of which are milking at any one time. The entire herd comes from Canadian-bred Holsteins, for Dr. Mozoto imported 650 head of heifers and 14 herd bulls between 1949 and 1954.

A veterinarian directs the feeding and cattle management program. He draws up feeding schedules, and costs them daily. He summarizes them monthly to see that the farm is making a profit.

The cows are milked on a rotating circular milking platform. They enter at two sides and leave the platform 15 minutes later onto a circular stairway leading from the center of the platform. This leads the cows from the round building down a long ramp back to the stable. Each cow's milk is weighed and then pumped into milk cans ready for shipment direct to the dairy. The sanitation program in the milking parlor was good with the teat cups of the milkers being washed and disinfected before being put onto a cow.

A dairy in the industrial town on the edge of the farm took all the milk from the farm and from neighboring farms as well. The milk is bottled or made into cheese or butter. Italians are among the largest consumers of cheese in the world, eating nearly 20 lb. per capita annually. As a result, 80 per cent of all Italy's milk is manufactured into cheese.

Italy as I saw it, is a land of contrast. The concern of the thoughtful people to whom I talked was to preserve their democratic system from the challenge of communism. But despite their efforts to make Italy progressive, one of the most serious political problems was that of the dissatisfied but inflexible small farmer. V



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What Is An Expert?

The cynics say he is anybody who is at least a dozen miles from home. But we believe that a lot of farmers are experts on their own farms. That's why the Country Guide treats the farmer with respect, looks on him as a friend, and is always ready to listen to him. If there's something you want to tell us, or anything you want to ask us, the address is Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

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News Highlights

(Continued from page 14)

unlicensed varieties. They can upset the grain economy by lowering the confidence of buyers in Canadian grain.

An 18-month study of Newfoundland's co-operative movement is now under way as an ARDA project.

Ontario's Wheat Producers' Marketing Board has announced that no rebate can be made to producers who sold wheat during the 1963 marketing year.

Up to 20,000 acres of bushland in the Interlake and Westlake regions of Manitoba will be cleared this winter under the Provincial Bush Clearing Assistance Policy if farmers will form groups to take advantage of a 5-year financial arrangement between the farmer, the province and ARDA. V

TURKEY GROWERS STUDY MARKETING BOARD

Turkey growers in several provinces are studying the possibility of establishing marketing boards. This was reported at the Canadian Turkey Federation annual meeting and according to Cecil Belyea, research director for the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the future aim is probably to link these into some kind of national structure. However, no Federal legislation is available to make this possible at the present time.

Belyea said that one proposed marketing board provided for: (1) collective bargaining between integrator and contract grower; (2) all turkeys to be processed and marketed under it whether grown under contract or not; (3) a fund to be set up for the purchase, storage and sale of turkeys that are in excess of immediate market requirements, and (4) production would be controlled indirectly using the pricing mechanism as a chief weapon. V

TOO MUCH RAIN

Farmers in the Peace River country used every type of machine they could get their hands on last month in an attempt to salvage crops after 6 weeks of wet summer weather. Bombardiers were reported in use for harvesting operations in the Grande Prairie area. Near Beaverlodge, one farmer used a heavy Cat to pull his self-propelled combine in a fescue crop, operating in mud up to the hub caps all the way. It was worth the trouble, for he sold the seed for 32 cents per pound. Fescue has become a bonanza crop. Price 18 months ago in the district was 6 cents. V

BIGGER LOANS

You will be able to borrow up to \$15,000 instead of \$7,500 under the Farm Improvement Loans Act as a result of Government Amendments which have been approved by the House of Commons. The amendments also increase by \$100 million to \$500 million the amount of guaranteed loans that may be made under the Act in the 3-year period ending June 30, 1965. V

RUSSIANS VISIT CATTLE RANCH

Recently Agriculture Minister Hays was host to his Russian counterpart, Ivan Volovchenko, in a visit to the P. Burns Ranches Ltd. feedlot just outside Calgary. In addition to Mr. Volovchenko, the visitors included six Soviet experts in agriculture or related fields, two interpreters, Canada's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, R. C. Barry, PFRA officials and press. Later, the party toured the foothills ranch country southwest of the city.

During a stop at the Hays Ranch on Pekisko Creek, the Russian minister showed great interest in some Holstein-Hereford crossbreds that Mr. Hays has been developing for 10 years. These cattle produce fine big calves, his host explained, but they lack hardiness. Examining some

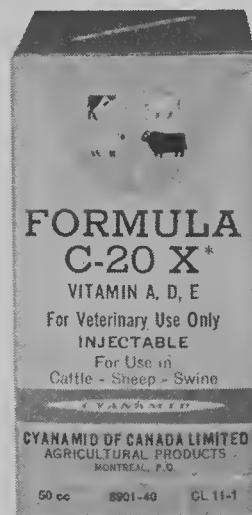
Russian Agriculture Minister examined knee-high grass on the grazing lease of Allen Baker's Bar-U Ranch on Pekisko Creek in the Alberta foothills. Left to right: Agriculture Minister Harry Hays, Russian Agriculture Minister Ivan Volovchenko and Harry Hargrave, PFRA, Regina



[Guide photo]

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northwesterly direction from Pekisko Creek to the south bank of the Highwood River.

While on the lease, Mr. Volovchenko got out to examine samples of the knee-high range grass. Then Harry Hays led the line of cars over a teeth-jolting jeep trail to where a spring of clear mountain water bubbled out of a hillside. Returning to the Bar-U, the party sat down before a 35-pound roast turkey prepared by Mrs. Baker.

As elsewhere on their cross-Canada tour, the Russian visitors kept asking where all the farm workers lived. They were impressed when told that many of the large farms and ranches visited were operated by two or three men.—C.V.F. ✓

FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE CHANGED

Farmers in Eastern Canada who feed livestock will get a better deal under the newly revised Feed Freight Assistance Regulations. This is the view of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

It explains that the new system will introduce the competition of truck rates into local feed shipments everywhere in Eastern Canada where such competition has been prevented in the past because of requirements that assisted feed be shipped by rail.

The effects of the new regulations, says the CFA, are as follows:

1. All areas in Eastern Canada are now zoned.

2. Assistance is on a flat rate basis, by whatever combination of water, rail or truck movement the

grain comes, with only two exceptions. One is that existing rates for all-rail transportation of screenings and mill feeds to the Maritimes are retained in addition to the zone rates. The other exception is that during this coming winter season, existing rail rates from Prescott and Quebec City will be retained in case of a shortage of storage space at Halifax.

3. Previous freight assistance provisions, that required grain to move by rail rather than truck for assistance to be paid, are now eliminated. This introduces competition between rail and truck carriers.

4. Adjustments will be made within provinces to equalize balances of transportation costs to various destinations.

5. Assistance is:

(a) increased by 60¢ a ton in B.C.;

(b) reduced by 20¢ a ton in Ontario;

(c) increased by 40¢ a ton in eastern Ontario;

(d) revised in Quebec to maintain or perhaps increase the benefits of freight assistance, especially where truck competition is effective in reducing rail rates;

(e) revised in the Maritimes with the overall effect of raising the assistance to be paid.

In announcing the new policy to the House of Commons, Hon. Maurice Sauve, Minister of Forestry, noted that it was an interim policy. He said a permanent policy must await the report of the House Committee on Agriculture on feed grain price differentials. ✓



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Trial Results: 29 cases of scours in control calves with no Aureomycin Crumbles — *only* 3 cases in calves fed Aureomycin Crumbles: an 81% reduction for about 10 cents per head per week!

More: two heaping tablespoons of Aureomycin Crumbles each day help prevent foot rot in cattle — again, about a 10-cent investment per head per week. It's also a fast, easy way to supplement deficient Vitamin A levels in late season forage!

Now in handy new 10 lb. bags!

If you've never before fed Aureomycin Crumbles, here's your opportunity to sample the effectiveness of this product with *minimum* outlay... try just one 10-lb. bag. Regular users will be interested in the economical 50-lb. bag of Aureomycin Crumbles. Order today from your feed dealer, animal health supplier or veterinarian.

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Letters



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To Entertain the Blind

I would appreciate permission to put on tape any articles written by Pete Williams and published by the Country Guide. These tapes would be for the use of the blind and will be made by the Edmonton Tape Recording Association. This is done at no cost to the Institute for the Blind.

About a year ago I joined the tape club and when this work for the blind came up I remembered the articles by Mr. Williams. What we look for is material that is amusingly written and not available in the Braille form. These articles about hunting and fishing, and there is one about cameras that I want to get, fill the bill perfectly.

F. I. CHELSTAD,
Edmonton, Alta.

(Pete Williams and Country Guide have been pleased to grant Mr. Chelstad permission to use the articles in his worthy work.)

Canadian-Canadians

I always enjoy Rural Route Letter, but thought it was especially good in July. I heartily agree with Mr. Williams. Why can't we just be "Canadian-Canadians" for a change?

L.A.M.,
McBride, B.C.

Arrowheads Wanted

I am 10 years old and I am in Grade V at the Gravelbourg school. I collect arrowheads and spear-

heads. I go with my father, after high winds, and look for arrowheads on the bald prairie, mostly pasture and rough land. I find it very exciting. We have found a few. I would like to collect some from every part of Canada for my collection. If anyone has any to spare I would be only too happy to receive some with notes regarding where they were found and which Indian tribe resided in that area.

GABRIELLE BONNEAU,
Gravelbourg, Sask.

Gophers Are Tasty

In your September issue of the Country Guide James H. Gray asks if there are any men around who have eaten gophers.

I have tried most things such as porcupine, bear, ground hog, and gopher. I would say young gopher is as tasty as any. Old ones are a little strong but no worse than ground hog. I have never tried red squirrel as they seemed so cute. Muskrat is of course sold as marsh

rabbit and at one time was a common food in some places.

There is not much meat on a young gopher but one could catch them with a piece of string and during the days of hobo royal, many a meal was made of them. Just cut off the back and hind legs and fry if you have plenty of them or use all the carcass to make soup.

I am sorry I cannot help reader Gray with his other questions.

Alex Woods,
Sicamous, B.C.

Spiritual Wisdom

For some time I have intended writing to compliment you on adding The Very Rev. M. L. Goodman's articles to your magazine. It is just so much more valuable with this added, and we enjoy it that much more. I have three young sons, and my husband and I do appreciate the spiritual wisdom which may touch them. There is so much of the other side always before them today. Thanking you again and wishing your magazine every success and God's richest blessing on Rev. Goodman.

H.D.,
Langbank, Sask.



Correction

An editorial entitled "Information or Propaganda?" in the September issue of Country Guide incorrectly implied that the Information Service of the Canada Department of Agriculture was involved in a news release lauding the Minister of Agriculture. Actually, the news release came directly from the office of the Minister, and we are informed from that office that "The biography was prepared as the result of several requests from newsmen for biographical material on the Minister. It was mistakenly issued as a news release when, in fact, it was meant as 'anytime use' material primarily for file purposes."

Mr. Don Peacock, special assistant to the Minister, explained further — "As the person responsible for preparing the biography, however, I offer no excuses. I believe one of the most important pieces of information the Canadian farmers have a right to, as far as federal agricultural policies are concerned, is a clear idea of the qualifications of the Minister who must take the ultimate responsibility for those policies. I invite you to challenge any statement in the Minister's biography on a factual basis. I have every confidence that it will stand up." V

Hi Folks:

Last week the wife went to town for a pre-Christmas shopping spree and left me to make lunch for the kids. As might be expected my neighbor Ted Corbett walked in and helped himself to one of the pancakes I was making.

"I see by the paper the Canada Council has given some book editor \$4,000 so he can quit work for a year and philosophize," I told him.

Ted has been a real Canada Council fan ever since he read where some fella they sponsored won a big sculpture prize for a statue made out of cheese box hoops and barrel staves.

"Man, I could sure do a lot of philosophizing for that money!" he said. "Maybe now you can make money at it my wife will stop complaining that I spend more time philosophizing than I do working. Just what does this here fella aim to philosophize about?"

"The concept of purpose."

For a minute he stood there choking as a piece of pancake tried to go down the wrong way. "Give me the Canadian translation," he coughed. "My folks came from the Turkish sector of Cyprus so we never did learn to speak Greek."

"He wants to find what people are bellyaching about when they say life has no purpose these days."

"Now I ain't criticizing the Council," said Ted. "If it wasn't for them we'd not only have a butter and cheese surplus — we'd have a surplus of cheese box hoops. But I could've told them what the main trouble is and saved them all that money."

"What is the trouble, if you're so smart?"

"There's too much easy money floating around. A lot of people are getting their money without having to sweat for it. Deep down inside they feel guilty about this so they moan that life has no purpose."

"I haven't noticed much of this easy money floating around me," I said doubtfully.

"That's the point," he explained. "You and I do have a purpose in life. We have to grow feed for the cows so they can produce milk, then milk the critters so we can have milk to sell. After that, we worry whether we'll get enough for it to cover expenses."

"You'll never make it with Canada Council," I sighed. "Your mind never gets off the ground."

He put his piece of half-eaten pancake on the table with a wry face. "That makes us even," he said, "because you'd sure never make it with Duncan Hines."

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY GUIDE

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Canada's Golden West is Five Roses Country. That's where the finest wheat in the world is grown. It's the wheat Five Roses uses to mill its flour. Number One Canadian Hard Spring Wheat. Choice, firm, plump kernels. The kind with the best baking

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CINNAMON NUT ROLLS a tested favourite from the Five Roses Kitchens

3 cups Five Roses	½ cup sugar	1 teaspoon cinnamon
Pre-sifted Flour	½ cup milk	¼ cup melted butter
¼ teaspoon salt	2 eggs, beaten	½ cup brown sugar
3½ teaspoons baking powder	½ cup melted butter	¼ cup chopped nuts
	½ cup sugar	¼ cup melted butter

Stir Five Roses Flour, salt, baking powder and sugar together. Combine milk, eggs and ½ cup melted butter; add to dry ingredients and mix well. Place on lightly floured board and knead lightly 10 times. Roll into a rectangular shape, ¼ inch thick. Mix ½ cup sugar, cinnamon and ¼ cup melted butter; spread over dough.

Roll dough as for jelly roll, seal edges and cut into ½ inch slices. Combine remaining three ingredients (brown sugar, nuts, ¼ cup melted butter) and sprinkle lightly over bottoms of greased muffin pans. Arrange slices, cut side down over this mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) 25 — 30 minutes. Turn pans upside down on cooling rack and lift off rolls. Serve hot. Note: Rolls may be stored in pans in refrigerator overnight and baked in the morning. Yield: 16 rolls.

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THE U.G.G. PLAN: A good Agent will be there when you need him

If you've ever hauled a load of grain to an elevator and found the doors closed . . . the agent missing . . . you'll agree a good agent's first duty is to be there when you need service.

United Grain Growers is pioneering a plan to make sure there will be a hard-working agent in every U.G.G. elevator whenever you pull up. The plan involves making agents' jobs bigger so they can be paid more without raising the cost of service.

Agents are now managing bigger elevators. They are also earning extra income from the sale of fertilizer, weed

killers, feeds, seed, and other things you need. Also, agents are taking special U.G.G. training courses so they can give even better service.

So far the results of this plan are good. The U.G.G. agent has more to do. He can earn more by keeping busy. And, he is more likely to be in the elevator when you need him.

The blue shield on U.G.G. uniforms is becoming the sign of a good agent.

You have a right to expect good service because farmers own this Company.

The Farmers' Company



Fresh Up for Fall

TAKE A GOOD LOOK at the sheer curtains in your home. Are they a little limp — and perhaps gray — from a summer's blowing at open windows?

Home economists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture offer the following suggestions for freshening up sheer curtains made from terylene or dacron fiber. They point out that these fabrics have a natural crispness and a resistance to sunlight. But they also have a tendency to become dull and gray, so should be washed frequently to prevent heavy soiling.

Fold this type of curtain when you take it down for washing. If you bunch them instead, you create creases which will be very difficult to remove. Soak the folded curtains in cool water for 15 minutes to loosen some of the dust and dirt. Then drain the water and lift the curtains out, taking care not to squeeze or wring them. Squeezing and wringing these materials can produce wrinkles which may never be removed. Avoid hot water as well; hot water sets creases in synthetic fabrics.

Wash the folded curtains in cool water and heavy-duty detergent or soap. Swish them around for a few minutes and let stand for 5 minutes more. Drain the water off and rinse the curtains—still folded—in cool water. If your water is hard, you may get whiter results by using a water softener in the first rinse. Repeat the rinsing until the rinse water remains clear.

Blot the folded curtains with thick towels and hang them on a firm rod or line. If you hang them carefully and finger press the seams or frills, the curtains should not require ironing.

WOOLENS

Wool clothing stored through the summer months may call for refreshing before winter wear. Hang a garment on a well-shaped wooden hanger (or padded one) where there is plenty of room for the fabric to fall into its proper contour. The bathroom, when it's moist and steamy, is an ideal spot for this. Warm, moist air relaxes wool fibers and helps them spring back into their original shape.

Once wrinkles have shaken out, brush the garment with a clean, soft brush and hang again to dry thoroughly. Don't put it on while it's still warm and moist or wear wrinkles are apt to set firmly.

For continuing satisfaction from your woolen garments, heed the following suggestions:

- Always dry-clean or wash any wool garment before it becomes heavily soiled.
- Rotate wearing a wool garment. Give it a 24-hour rest between wearings.
- If a garment is labeled with advice on care, read the instructions carefully and follow them faithfully.



Inspired by the unique quality of apples grown in Canada, early French settlers perfected "The Tart". Only Magic assures you of perfect results with this cherished delicacy.

The Connoisseur's Choice

GLAZED NORMANDY APPLE TART

(Yield) 6 to 8 servings

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups once-sifted all purpose flour
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chilled Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chilled shortening
- 2 tablespoons cold water
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- 2 teaspoons finely grated orange rind
- 1 envelope unflavored gelatin
- 2 cups sweetened applesauce
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup strained apricot jam
- 3 tablespoons orange juice
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 1 apple, cored and peeled
- Sweetened whipped cream (optional)

Preheat oven to 425°F (very hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into bowl. Cut in Blue Bonnet Margarine or butter and shortening until mixture is like cornmeal. Add cold water, one tablespoon orange juice and orange rind. Blend with a fork. Shape into a ball; knead on lightly floured board about ten times. Roll out into 12-inch circle. Fit into 9-inch pie plate; turn under overhanging dough; push up to form high-standing rim; crimp. Place a circle of waxed paper over dough on bottom; sprinkle with macaroni to prevent crust from buckling.

Bake in preheated oven about 15 minutes or until delicately browned. Immediately lift off waxed paper and macaroni. Cool shell completely.

Meantime in top of double boiler, sprinkle gelatin over applesauce to soften. Then heat, over boiling water, stirring occasionally, until gelatin is thoroughly dissolved. Cool. Pour into cooled shell. Chill until firm.

In small saucepan, combine jam, 3 tablespoons orange juice and cornstarch. Cook, stirring constantly, to boiling. Reduce heat; continue to cook until thickened, clear and smooth.

Quarter peeled apple; slice thinly. Arrange attractively over set applesauce. Carefully spread hot apricot glaze on top. Return to refrigerator until glaze is set. If desired, garnish with whipped cream just before serving.



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(and sugar twists and cloverleaf rolls and coffee cake and fan tans and croissants and
jam swirls and honey doughnuts and bread sticks and jelly braid and cinnamon buns.)

RAISIN BREAD

4½ - 5 cups Robin Hood
Pre-Sifted All Purpose
Flour
½ cup warm (not hot) water

2 pkgs. fast-rising
dry yeast
¾ cup lukewarm milk
¼ cup sugar

2 tsp. salt
¼ cup shortening
2 eggs
2 cups raisins

Measure flour (without sifting) onto square of waxed paper.

Soak yeast in warm water 5 minutes.

Combine lukewarm milk, sugar and salt in large mixing bowl. Stir to dissolve. Beat in shortening, eggs, yeast mixture and 2 cups of the flour with rotary beater until smooth. Stir in raisins.

Add remaining flour. Mix until dough leaves sides of bowl.

Knead dough on lightly floured board until no longer sticky (5-10 minutes). Place in lightly greased bowl, grease top and cover with waxed paper.

Let rise in warm place (75°-85°F.) until doubled (1-1½ hours). Punch down.

Divide dough in half. Shape into loaves. Place in greased 9" x 5" loaf pans.

Let rise in warm place until dough reaches top of pan and corners are filled (1-1½ hours).

Bake at 400°F. for 35-40 minutes. When loaves have baked for 30 minutes brush with glaze (2 tbsp. sugar mixed with 2 tbsp. water). Return to oven and finish baking. When baked, glaze again and place on rack to cool.



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